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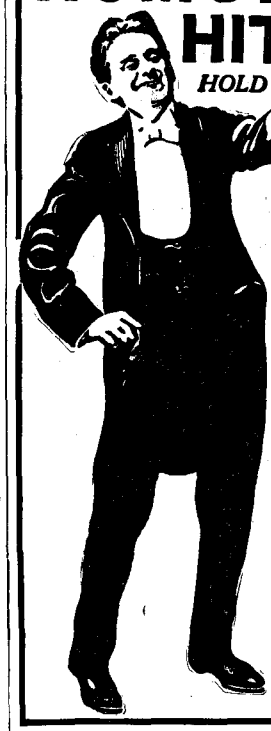

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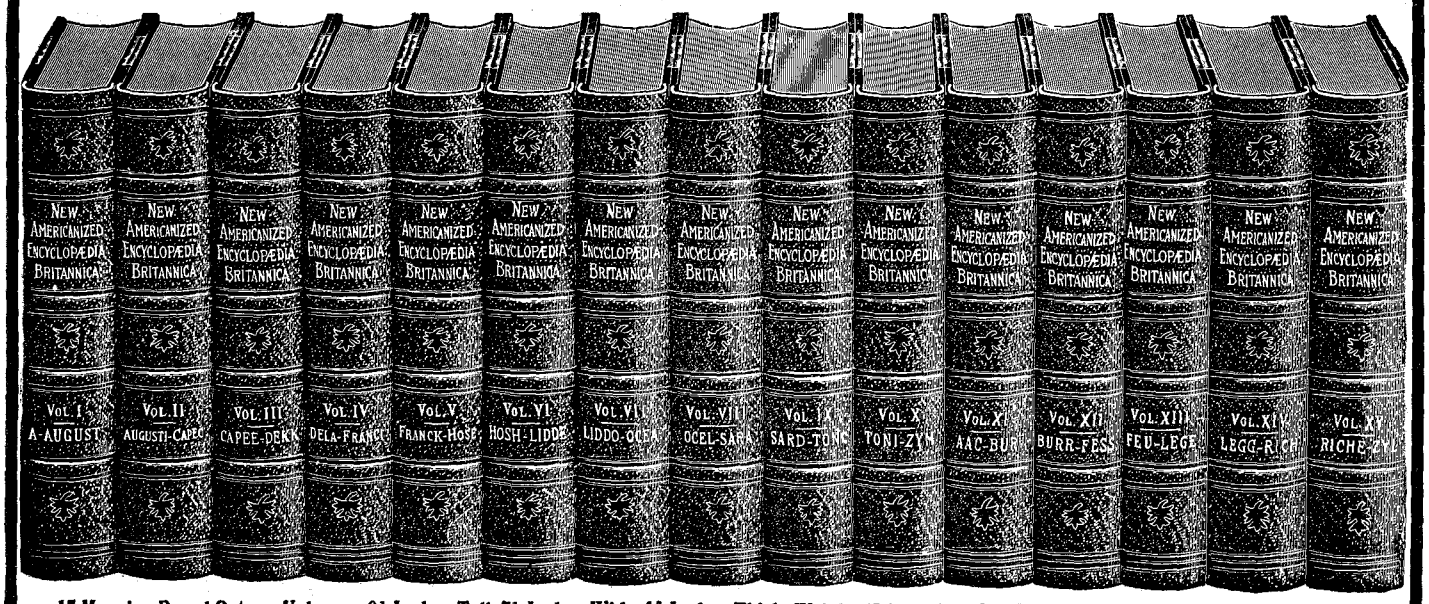

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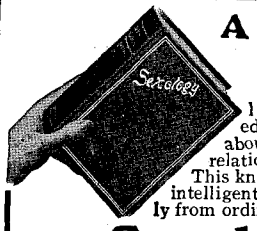

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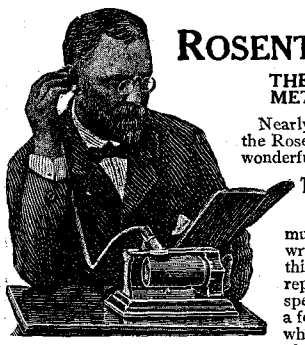

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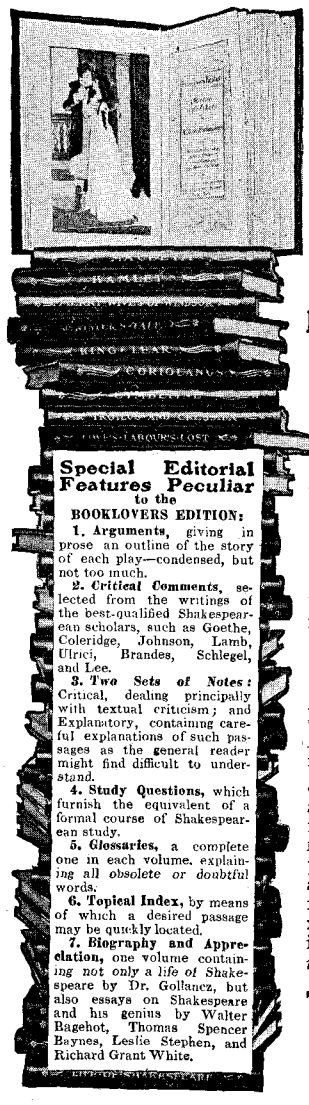

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We make this extract from her letter:

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

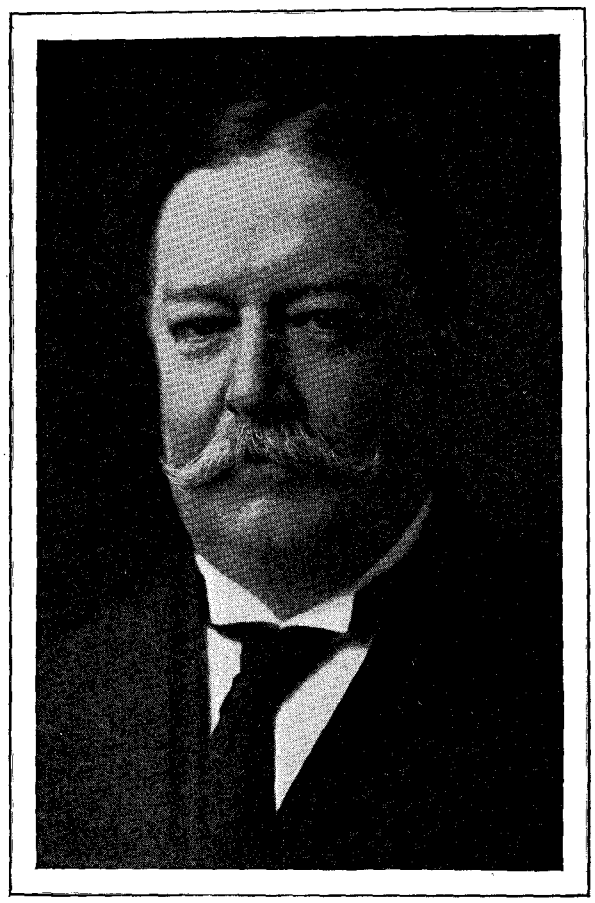
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 19 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 968

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. TAFT'S SWEEPING VICTORY

ALTHO the success of the Republican party on Tuesday was pretty generally expected by impartial observers, its actual realization brings up for sober discussion some consequences of the election that have not been adequately discust. One of these is the future of the Democratic party, which has just received its fourth successive defeat. If it is to survive, who is to control it? Such is the pregnant question being asked in the Democratic papers. On the Republican side the party finds itself in full power at Washington, with a commission to revise the tariff. Is this revision to be made by the old-time politicians, or by those of the new time that some think they see dawning? Can Mr. Taft master Congress, or will Congress master him? Is he strong enough to carry on the "Roosevelt policies" against the opposition within his own party? And the greatest question of all—can he restore prosperity? These are the serious problems whose discussion is now engaging the minds of editors and statesmen, and on their decision rests the future of the two great parties that guide, the one as administrator and the other as critic, the destinies of the nation.



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THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

While the Philadelphia *Press* and other Republican organs are exulting over "another glorious triumph for the Republican cause," the comments of the independent and Democratic press lend some color to the claim of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) that "the election of Mr. Taft is not in any proper sense a party victory—except in so far as it shows the organized strength of the Republican party as against the disorganized and disorganizing forces of the opposition." The result, asserts the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), demonstrates that "the people, irrespective of party affiliations, have entire confidence in Mr. Taft"; and other papers agree that the voters were more interested in the personal equations of the candidates than in the platforms on which they stood. While rejoicing that "the high character and personal integrity of both the leading candidates were universally recognized," a Republican paper commends the people's "sound judgment" in choosing Mr. Taft, who will "make progress and avoid friction." "The result," remarks Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, which has belabored both of the leading parties during the campaign, "will be accepted in a spirit of acquiescence and hope." Mr. Taft, it adds, was the candidate of a party; but "he will be the people's President." To quote further:

"'Shall the people rule?' was asked in mid-vigor of the campaign. The people have answered the query, and *The American* subscribes to and will support that reply.

"Mr. Taft, on the heels of Mr. Roosevelt's 4th of March departure, will take up the responsibilities of the White House. Every one should give him his best word, his best help. The need of the hour is confidence—commercial confidence. To invoke it there should be political confidence. The latter can only be arrived at by the whole people coming together as one and giving Mr. Taft their compact support. No one questions his honesty, his patriotism, his public well-meaning. If he make mistake, fall into error, it will be of the head. The Taft heart is all right."

When notified of his success by the Taft Citizens' Club of Cincinnati Mr. Taft thanked his friends and neighbors for their part in the fight and went on to comment as follows on the general significance of the returns:

"The election has been a very important one and it will become more important, I hope, by promoting a return of prosperity and by inspiring us with business confidence in the future. . . . . .

"It indicates that the wage-earners of this country are independent and intelligent voters, and that they are not to be controlled by any labor leader who proposes to deliver their votes to one party or the other.

"Now, if the returns are confirmed with Congress and the

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Executive both Republican, I pledge myself to use all the energy and ability in me to make the next Administration a worthy successor of that of Theodore Roosevelt. I could have no higher aim than that."

Perhaps the most striking tribute to Mr. Taft, as coming from a Democratic source, is that of the Atlanta *Constitution*. This paper characterizes the Republican President-elect as a man of force, wisdom, and conservatism, and goes on to comment upon the campaign as follows:

"Whether well founded or not, the belief in the business necessity for Republican success, which was so diligently fed by Republican managers and speakers that it became solemn promise, has proven the balance of power and made Mr. Taft the next President of the United States. There is nothing to be gained by charging Democratic defeat to Republican corruption fund. It may have played some small part in doubtful territory, but, after all, when we consider the business vote right here at home and know the causes that turned much of it from former Democratic inclinations, it would be childish to attribute the result to robbery. The Republicans have won upon the issue of prosperity, not because they desire it more or are more potent to advance it than the Democrats, but because the people believed them so."

Altho many papers, such as the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.), and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), hail Mr. Taft's victory as a victory for the "Roosevelt policies," the New York *Sun* (Ind.), the most conspicuous opponent of "Rooseveltism" in all newspaperdom, joins heartily in the chorus of congratulation. It adds, however, a word of significant, if veiled, warning. Recalling the fact that when Mr. Roosevelt became President "he had no partizan more zealous or more sincere than *The Sun*"—that paper having "deceived itself" as to the candidate's qualifications—it goes on to say:

"William H. Taft is elected to be President, and *The Sun* is heartily glad of it. We have contributed in our humble way to bring about this result, and we are convinced that we shall never have cause to regret it. . . . . .

"We wish well, with all our heart, to William H. Taft. If he will use his power to enforce our laws instead of to dispense them, inculcate the spirit of unity and good-will and cultivate the sense of national sodality and equality among all the people, he will do all that may be hoped or asked of him. The people have chosen him for his lofty office, and to the people and to his conscience and to his manhood and to nothing else is he responsible."

Nevertheless, the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.) is convinced that "it would be a false interpretation of his victory to ascribe it in the slightest degree to reaction." By all the signs, it adds, we know that he must make a great and good President. Says *The Tribune* (Rep.) of the same city:

"The election of Taft is a splendid answer to the voices that have cried out against the great reform policies of Theodore Roosevelt. It is the pledge of the nation and for the nation that righteousness shall prevail in the councils of the nation and in the great activities of the American people as it prevails in the sound and simple heart of the American people. The work which Theodore Roosevelt has inaugurated is approved, and, as the foundation has been laid, so will the structure rise. The people have willed it. The people will achieve it in their time."

"No President since Lincoln has been faced with a bigger task than Taft's," says the New York *Press* (Rep.). This task is to reconcile our individualistic theory of government and the cooperative policy applied by the trusts. To quote in part:

"The New York *Press* believes that under the Presidency of William Howard Taft the big question to be settled is whether the cooperative policy applied to this nation by the trusts and the individual form of government are consistent. That the cooperative scheme as evolved by the monopolies is essentially Socialistic, in everything except distribution of the profits, every student of the problem recognizes.

"Mr. Taft himself must see that this is true. How to preserve the basic principle of Socialism as applied to the machinery of production and still save the individualistic scheme is the huge problem to which the new President must address himself."

What will be the effect of the election on Mr. Bryan's political future? There seems to be some difference of editorial opinion on this point. "William Jennings Bryan emerges from this campaign a stronger, more influential American citizen than he went into it four months ago," asserts the New York *Commercial* (Fin.), which is generally regarded as a Standard-Oil paper. The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) contents itself with a hearty tribute to the defeated candidate's personal qualities, and to his conduct of the campaign. "Never has there been a cleaner or more clean-cut campaign than that made by the Democratic leader, and no human power could have excelled it in honesty or in vigor," says *The Constitution*, which repudiates the idea that Mr. Bryan's candidacy was a handicap to his party. "If any other could have surpassed it," adds the Georgia paper, "it would have been the result of circumstances, and not of ability or effort." On the other hand, the New York *World* (Dem.), which opposed Mr. Bryan's candidacy in the beginning, but fell in line behind his banner soon after his nomination, points out that "it is the first time in the history of the country that a great panic has not defeated the party in power"; and it finds the explanation of the present result in Mr. Bryan's weakness rather than in Mr. Taft's strength.

The New York *Times* (Ind.), which has been consistently opposed to Mr. Bryan throughout, thinks that the result is "annihilation" as far as the defeated candidate is concerned. It goes on, however, to attack him as vigorously as if he were still in the field. "In the criminal law," it remarks, "the third offense is visited with an exemplary penalty, and no jury makes the recommendation to mercy." Pursuing this metaphor, it goes on to say:

"The arrogant and unscrupulous Nebraskan wrecked his party by his first appeal, he damned it seemingly beyond redemption by his second. When he disclosed his intent for a third time to try the patience and brave the wrath of a people who had become thoroughly aware of his shallowness and his shiftiness, a thousand voices of authority protested and expostulated. His immense egotism and his callous selfishness made him deaf to every appeal. For the party he cared nothing—he is not and has not been a Democrat. To Bryan and the vague, changing, crazy, demagogic principles called Bryanism he was committed with an insane devotion that took heed of nothing else. He found men to follow him. The South followed against its better judgment, against the plain teachings of experience and reason. In the North, Democrats who profess to hold the sturdy Democratic faith of Cleveland and to continue the Cleveland tradition weakly lent voice and support to his candidacy. Well, we hope they have had enough of Bryan. We hope the Democracy has had enough of him. The theory that he will press his deathless ambition again in 1912 may sustain a bitter pleasantry, but human reason rejects it. At last, after sore trials, we have seen the end of an empty, cunning, calculating, indefatigable, yet withal most persuasive political adventurer."

The New York *Tribune*, the leading Republican organ, offers a brief analysis of the causes of Mr. Bryan's failure. We read:

"Mr. Bryan's failure as a campaigner was obvious a month ago. It was not so much that he had lost his skill as an orator or a pleader. But he had lost his compass and could no longer conduct an aggressive and impassioned canvass. He vacillated and shifted, when he should have taken a single definite line of attack. His insincere bargain with Mr. Gompers for the union-labor vote was a millstone about his neck; for he could neither admit that he had granted Mr. Gompers's demands in the evasive Denver platform nor deny that he had granted them. He thus drove from his support thousands of voters who had formerly considered him, if possibly a visionary, at least a consistent and courageous radical. Mr. Bryan did not read the lesson of the campaign of 1904. He tried to narrow his views and reduce himself to the Parker stature, hoping thereby to placate the Democratic politicians of the East and South. He did not seem to realize that by Parkerizing himself he simply invited another 1904 disaster."

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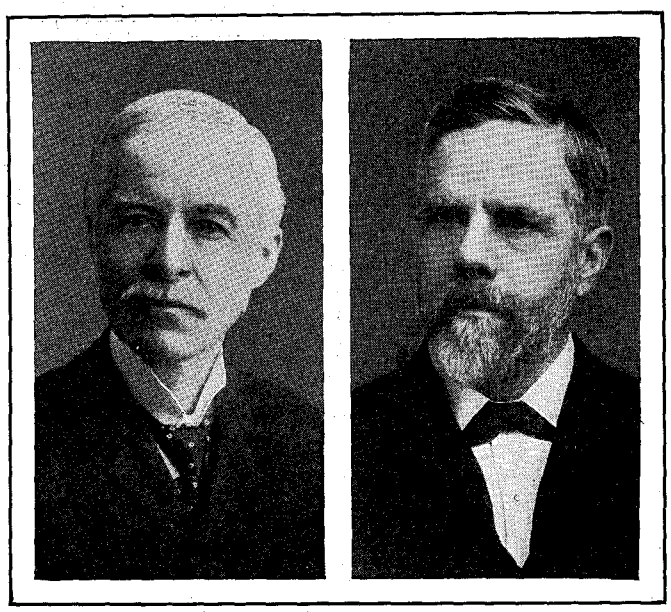
STANDARD OIL AND THE JUDICIARY

MR. HEARST'S latest readings from the rifled Standard Oil letter-file disclose Mr. Archbold's solicitude for the appointment of Thomas A. Morrison and John J. Henderson to the Supreme Court bench of Pennsylvania, and reveal the naive directness with which the vice-president of the most powerful corporation in the world requests of a State official the killing of a pending legislative measure. Judges Morrison and Henderson are now members of the Superior bench of Pennsylvania, Judge Morrison being an appointee of Governor William A. Stone, whose successor, Governor Pennypacker, appointed Judge Henderson. The letters read by Mr. Hearst were addrest to Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, and his Attorney-General John P. Elkin, who is now a Supreme Court Justice of that State. While Mr. Hearst furnishes no proof of the genuineness of these letters, neither does Mr. Archbold deny having written them. At the same time it is important to note that in all the discussion that has followed no specific case in which a decision was unduly favorable to Standard Oil is being cited against any of the judges named.



JUDGE THOMAS A. MORRISON. JUDGE JOHN J. HENDERSON.

They both express surprize that Mr. Archbold should have felt so much interest in their welfare. Ex-Governor Stone says of them, together with the other judges of Pennsylvania: "They have never been charged with partiality to the corporations, nor can they be so charged justly."

TWO JUDGES MR. ARCHBOLD WISHED PROMOTED.

Two of the letters to Mr. Elkin refer to inclosed certificates for deposit of $5,000 and $10,000. Mr. Archbold explains that this money, sent to Mr. Elkin early in 1900, was intended to promote the renomination of McKinley, for whom a "preliminary campaign" was then beginning in Pennsylvania. "This shows," remarks one editor, "how easy it was to impose upon the kind-hearted and unsuspicious gentlemen of the Standard," since "every one but they knew that President McKinley would be renominated without opposition." Mr. Archbold asserts that until Mr. Hearst read the letters "neither Judge Morrison nor Judge Henderson had any knowledge of my having written to Governor Stone in their behalf," adding: "If, however, any feeble word of mine would have influenced in the slightest degree the selection of these gentlemen for their respective positions, I would be proud of it." Their State, he goes on to say, has had no better servants than they, "and I certainly have never asked of them any favor of any kind, either for myself or for the company with which I am connected."

An intimation by Mr. Hearst that Standard Oil had attempted to bribe or threaten him into promising not to read any more of the stolen letters is characterized by Mr. Archbold as "a lie." To this Mr. Hearst replies:

"As I have said before, the Standard Oil Company pays its honest debts by check, and when it has recourse to the certificate of deposit it is because there is a dishonest debt to be paid that even the shameless Mr. Archbold is ashamed to expose to the light of day.

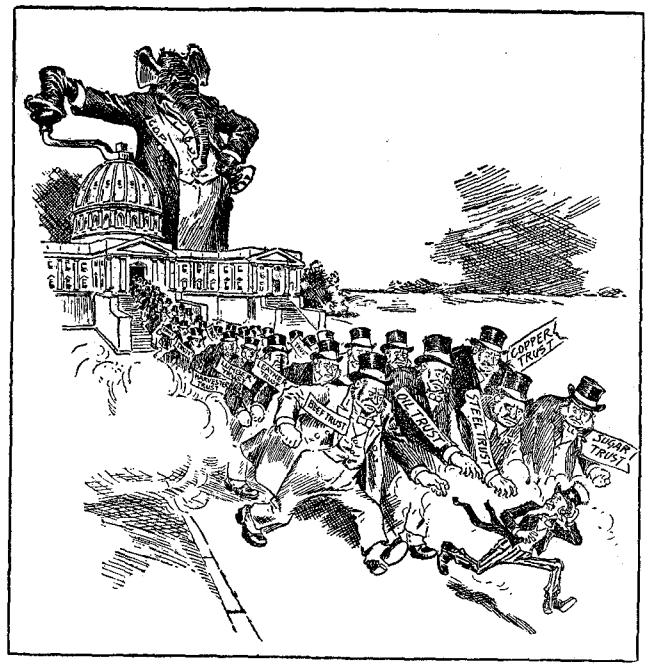
"All the lies that have been told relative to these shocking disclosures have been told by the guilty senders and the secret receivers of those tainted Standard-Oil dollars. Mr. Foraker said that he had been sent his secret certificates of deposit for legal fees in connection with Ohio State legislation, and thereupon I produced a letter from Mr. Archbold asking Senator Foraker to kill a United States Senate bill introduced by Senator Jones, of Arkansas. Who lied there, Mr. Archbold? Mr. Archbold says now that he sent his secret certificates of deposit to Mr. Elkin, then Attorney-General, now Supreme Court Justice, as campaign contributions. A liar should have a better memory. Along with the very letters inclosing the $15,000 of secret certificates sent to Mr. Elkin was a letter asking him to kill an amendment to a bill with no other explanation than 'for reasons which seem potent to us.'"

It may be mentioned, however, that the letters inclosing certificates of deposit are dated March 15 and February 5, 1900, while that referring to the amendment is dated May 9, 1901—more than a year later. Mr. Archbold's letters to Governor Stone on the subject of judicial appointments read in part as follows:

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I am sure you will pardon any seeming presumption on my part in writing you on a subject in which, both personally and on behalf of my company, I am greatly interested. It is to urge the appointment if at all consistent of Judge Morrison, of McKeen, to the Supreme Court bench, vice Mitchell, deceased. Judge Morrison's character for ability and integrity needs no word at my hands, but aside from these great considerations his familiarity with all that pertains to the great industries of oil and gas in the important relation they bear to the interests of the western part of the State makes him especially desirable as a member of the court from that section."

And again:

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Will you permit me to say that if it seems consistent for you to appoint Judge John Henderson, of Meadville, Pa., to the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the death of Judge Green it will be a matter of intense personal satisfaction to me."



MR. TAFT IS RIGHT—OVER-PRODUCTION IS THE CAUSE OF OUR PANIC.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* thinks that these letters prove

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little except "personal friendly feeling on the part of the Standard-Oil magnate," and it deprecates Mr. Hearst's implication that "no man could be directly or indirectly in touch with a Standard-Oil official without forfeiture of virtue." Most papers commenting upon the correspondence, however, regard the situation as one of the utmost gravity in principle and possibilities, even if the integrity of the public officials mentioned in these particular letters be assumed. Says the Springfield *Republican:*

Photographed by F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

JUSTICE JOHN P. ELKIN.

He says: "I never received from Mr. Archbold, directly or indirectly, money for improper purposes, nor have I ever made any attempt to influence legislation in the interests of the Standard Oil Company."

"These are sickening disclosures, and in line with what have before come out affecting other public officials. The Standard-Oil monopoly is here revealed as in practical control of the Government of Pennsylvania, naming the judges to be appointed and the bills to be enacted or killed, and having apparently in its employ the chief law officer of the State. Other letters in this published Archbold correspondence have shown the company as reaching out with the 'broad and greasy hand of 'boodle' to control newspapers, the law-making bodies of States and the nation, the judiciary and the executive authority—a mighty engine for governmental corruption to the end of placing the people of the United States under still greater tribute than that which was being exacted to make John D. Rockefeller three hundred and four hundred times a millionaire and his associates proportionately rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and powerful beyond the fancies of the most vaulting ambition. Is it possible that such work as this shall escape a day of reckoning at the hands of an outraged and plundered nation?"

Mr. Archbold's theory of a good government, according to the New York *World*, "is one where the Standard Oil owns the public officials, the legislatures, and the courts; and he is willing to put up plenty of money if Standard Oil gets what it wants." The New York *Evening Post* thinks that these latest revelations will make extremely difficult the task of those gentlemen who are trying to whitewash Standard Oil. It adds:

"From the letters of Mr. Archbold it is possible to draw but one inference--that for a number of years the Standard Oil was trying, by underhand methods, to influence legislation, State and national, and to secure the appointments of friendly judges. And all this was no casual exhibition of excessive zeal by an irresponsible subordinate; it was part of a deliberate and consistent policy. It is increasingly evident that America's most unpopular trust has richly deserved its unpopularity; for it has been a vast engine of political corruption."

To this Mr. Archbold replies:

"Regarding the matter that it resents most, I would say that the Standard Oil Company has had no reason at any time to doubt the capacity and honesty of the judiciary, State or Federal, and has never asked favors of any judges anywhere outside the plain practise of the law. Any letters I may have written urging this lawyer or that for a judgeship have been governed wholly by a sense of fitness, and in most instances were part of that concurrent movement whereby many believers in a man's capacity unite in representations to the appointing power. Nothing beyond the fact that the letters were stolen distinguishes them from letters that business men feel called on to write every business day in the year. . . . . .

"I would appeal to men who have a sincere desire to learn the truth about the Standard Oil Company. It is not, indeed, 'whitewash' that the Standard Oil Company needs or cares for, but intelligent consideration by the respectable press and the reflective public."

"The real significance of all the sensation that Mr. Hearst has been stirring up," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is not the discovery of occult influences, but the gradual realization that has come upon us that these influences are abhorrent and dangerous, and that, however we may have winked at them before, they are no longer to be tolerated in our public life."

If such conditions as were revealed by the Foraker letters could exist in Ohio, it was expected that they would exist in Pennsylvania, remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, since it was the oil-fields of the latter State which furnished Mr. Rockefeller the sinews for his campaign of development and exploitation. It goes on to say that—

"In Pennsylvania, if anywhere, Standard-Oil influence would be paramount. And it is not unfair to cite political conditions in that State as one of the best examples of the results of that influence."

The same paper points out that suspicion of Standard Oil's interference with the courts has spread to England. Thus a writer in the London *Leader* recalls the fact that Mr. Archbold is a large shareholder in oil companies operating in Great Britain, one of which, he declares, is engaged in selling in England "a dangerously explosive oil which they are forbidden to vend in their own country." He points to the "flash-point bill," demanded by "practically every unbiased channel of public opinion"—and yet defeated in 1898.

TO HALT THE NIGHTRIDER

THE atrocious murder of Capt. Quentin Rankin by nightriders in Tennessee has served at last to bring the alarming state of lawlessness in the tobacco and cotton districts of the South to a dramatic climax. The Southern press are demanding, in no uncertain voice, some immediate and decisive action by the legal authorities of the several States affected. There is every reason to suppose at the present writing that these demands are to be vigorously complied with. Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, who has already run down ninety prisoners supposed to have had a hand in Captain Rankin's death, and wrung a confession from one of their ringleaders, has recently proposed a conference of the governors of the six States threatened by these outrages to plan the restoration of order and law. The governors of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Kentucky have already exprest their willingness to attend, while the others—Georgia and Alabama—are still to be heard from. "The time has come when it is necessary to apply the ounce of prevention," says the Atlanta *Constitution;* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* calls for a vigorous policy which shall settle once and for all the question "whether the legal authorities or the nightriders are in control" in the South. The tragedy

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EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM A. STONE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Of the alleged Archibold letters he says: "I have no recollestion of receiving the letters from Mr. Archbold. I did not appoint Judge Henderson. I did appoint Judge Morrison, because of my knowledge of his ability and fitness for the bench."

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which led up to this new outburst of feeling is thus briefly described by the Washington *Post:*

"In the northwestern corner of Tennessee, near Reelfoot Lake, where the inhabitants are mostly fishermen, a few nights ago two of the most prominent lawyers of the State were dragged from their beds in the hotel of which they were guests, marched by an armed body of masked men to the edge of the lake, and with less ceremony and respect than was ever shown a confest horse thief, one of them, Capt. Quentin Rankin, was quickly hanged to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. His associate, Col. R. Z. Taylor, witnessed the lynching, and then, catching the nightriders unawares while they were voting to determine what disposition should be made of him, dashed into the lake and found refuge behind a half-sunken log. His pursuers fired a volley into the log and left him for dead. Colonel Taylor, notwithstanding his sixty years, remained in the water until morning, and then, nearly dead from exposure, he groped his way through the underbrush, carefully avoiding paths which might lead to some unfriendly clearing, until twenty-four hours later he fell at the door of a farmhouse, where he was taken in and given food and shelter.

"What was the cause of this murderous attack? . . . The trouble is said to have originated some years ago, when the two lawyers organized and incorporated the West Tennessee Land Company. They bought Reelfoot Lake from non-resident property-owners and made regulations concerning fishing privileges, which interfered with what the fishermen living in that neighborhood claimed to be their rights. Desiring the protection of the State, the new owners of the lake obtained from the legislature an act regulating fishing, which made fishing without having paid a fee a misdemeanor. The fishermen saw nothing but injustice in this act, because it interfered with their manner of earning a livelihood."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, which reviews at some length Governor Patterson's fearless energy in the present case, says in part:

"From the moment that the news of the outrage reached him, Governor Patterson has acted with admirable judgment and precision. In the name of the State, he accepted the challenge of the outlaws instantly. Troops were ordered out, a reward was offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderers, and the Governor himself, abandoning his political campaign trip and canceling his speaking dates, went directly to the scene of the crime and took personal charge of the chase. He has thereby displayed not only sound judgment, but personal courage as well, for there is little doubt that the murderers of Captain Rankin would not scruple, if the opportunity offered, to assassinate the Governor who has invoked all the power of the State to bring them to justice. Fortunately, the prompt dispositions taken have rendered improbable any attack upon him. It is altogether likely that the outlaws who committed the cowardly outrage are completely demoralized by the prompt action of the authorities and are most concerned just now in the effort to escape arrest and to save their own skins.

"The example set by the Tennessee Executive is inspiring, and its excellent effect will be felt beyond the State lines. Once the nightriders are thoroughly convinced that the officers of the law are prepared to suppress this species of outrage at whatever cost, and that there will be no halt or hesitation in the campaign against murder and incendiarism, their infamous activities will be promptly ended. Assassination will lose its attractiveness to the masked cowards now tempted to indulge their criminal bents, whenever they are convinced that swift and condign punishment is the price of indulgence."

The Atlanta *Journal* thinks it high time that "neglected ignorance and license" were brought within bounds. "What is the cause and remedy for nightriding?" it asks poignantly, and then goes on to answer its own queries:

"The prompt action of Governor Patterson in offering the highest allowable reward, $10,000, for the capture of the murderers and of himself taking the leadership in their pursuit, will no doubt prove a fruitful example. His suggestion of a conference among the governors of Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas to reach some concerted plan of reformation seems practicable. It is at least worth trying. But the most encouraging of all is the serious and unanimous concern which the people of this entire section are feeling over the situation. So long as that public concern remains active, the crimes of nightriding will show a fast and steady falling off. It could not live twelve months under proper indignation. In some remote communities general sentiment will stay on the side of the nightriders. That is the sentiment which must be changed.

"Regiments of militia may suppress sentiment of this sort so long as the bayonets and brass buttons are in sight, but they can not eradicate it. Speedy executions of the criminals will have an immediate effect, but they can scarcely be relied on to make the cure permanent. The most definite and practicable treatment would be the organization of a rural mounted police force for each of the districts where trouble is likely to break out. The good results of such a plan are signally apparent in Fulton County, where misdemeanors are fewer than felonies or even murders have been in Kentucky.

GOVERNOR PATTERSON, OF TENNESSEE.

To prosecute the nightriders he gave up his speaking tour in the campaign for his reelection. His zeal has already resulted in threats against his life.

"Vigorous enforcement of the law and continuous precaution would seem, then, to be the surest medicine ready in hand; a medicine that should be given drastically. But beyond this lies a truth not to be escaped: that the people who are disposed to break the law must be schooled in its underlying reasonableness and sanctity. Most of the nightriding springs from some supposed economic grievance. In the tobacco-fields of Kentucky, the cotton-fields of Arkansas and Mississippi, or the region of Reelfoot Lake, the criminals have doubtless thought that their individual rights had been sacrificed. They doubtless felt that courts had no authority to give a man or set of men the exclusive use of land even if he had bought the land. They found it hard to understand how there could be any higher interest to serve than their own immediate business of getting bread and meat. Added to this in some instances of course was the bitter heritage of century-old feuds.

"When men are being murdered there is no time to pause and reason with the murderers. But there is time to reason with the potential criminal. The average creature with nightriding instincts would prove a hard pupil for the most patient teacher. But in the course of years he could be taught a little and in the course of two generations his instinct could be brought pretty well under rein. Mere talk will never accomplish this. But a constant drumming away at it by the enlightened communities that surround the backwoods districts will go far toward accomplishing it. And such a remedy, best of all, will be lasting, tho it be slow.

"In the mean time, it behooves governors and other officials to go after the nightriders post haste and unswervingly. Anarchy is abhorrent to the American mind; even anarchy against czars."

The Boston *Transcript* likewise reviews the difficulties of exterminating a lawlessness which seems to be so close to the sympathies of a certain portion of the people in the different sections affected. To quote in part:

"The nightriders may not have an organization as extensive as that of the old Ku-Klux clan nor oath-bound. There may be no organic relation between the men who started the movement in Kentucky to govern the prices of tobacco by burning crops and murdering those who defended their own property, and those disguised bands that not long ago put the torch to negro churches in Georgia. But there is a similarity of operation that speaks for the prevalence of the idea that conditions which affect adversely either

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politics or business may be righted with a strong hand safely under the cover of darkness and disguises. So far the ordinary agencies of the law, when they have been put in active and energetic operation, have met with indifferent success in punishing the perpetrators of outrages. Juries are human; they know from the prisoner before them that the nightriders live in their communities, but they are not certain who all the nightriders are or where they are. Timid jurymen who have a natural desire to keep their roofs over their heads and their barns safe from destruction will take advantage of the slightest doubt in favor of the accused. In some localities juries have gone to the opposite extreme, and where the local authorities have been in sympathy with the nightriding movement and have put on trial men who, in defense of their property slew raiders, have returned verdicts of conviction. Governors have pardoned the convicted only to find that the hostility of localities was challenged by this exercise of executive clemency. Yet what to do more than they have done is a puzzle to these governors. They put militia in the field, and the militia apparently did their duty. Yet as soon as crop destruction is prevented in one region, it seems to break out in another, and the troops are kept constantly on the move. In the Tennessee instance, Governor Patterson finds that he has to deal practically with a community which is resolved that the courts shall not prevent them from fishing where they have been always accustomed to fish. . . . . .

"To enforce the law, to back up the law's officers, to guard the prisoners against all attempts to rescue and to protect the Grand Jury in its deliberations Governor Patterson has hurried into the region not less than five companies of militia, reenforced by special bands of deputies.

"The greatest obstacle to the suppression of nightriding is found in the fact that the nightriders include many men not to be ordinarily suspected of criminal purposes. A recent tragedy in Kentucky revealed as the leader of a band which was foiled in one of its raids, a young man who had long been deemed of irreproachable character and regarded as a peaceable and orderly citizen. The participation of such men in such outrages seems to be due to perverted understandings. They regard themselves as champions of the poor and humble against the great 'trusts,' and have got it into their heads that in some way they can by violence so regulate production that the prices shall be level, thus insuring a return to the smaller cultivator as well as to him who operates large establishments with large capital. In the train of these misguided men have followed of course the local ruffians, but it seems that in the beginning the nightriders regarded themselves as 'regulators,' and as such had at the start a dangerous amount of local sympathy with them."

CLEVELAND'S REPUDIATION OF THREE-CENT FARES

THE people of the United States, according to a correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, pay in round numbers $1,000,000,000 a year into the coffers of the street-railway corporations. These corporations, the writer goes on to say, realize that if Mayor Tom L. Johnson's municipal-ownership and three-cent-fare experiment is allowed to succeed, "every city in the United States will demand three-cent fares, which will mean that $400,000,000 will remain in the people's pockets, instead of going into the pockets of the traction corporations." For this reason the result of the recent referendum vote, by which the citizens of Cleveland repudiated the Mayor's experiment, is a matter of much more than local interest. Altho this popular verdict is not necessarily decisive—the result being now in dispute on technical grounds—it will be generally hailed, remarks the Atlanta *Constitution*, as a serious setback everywhere to the advocates of municipally-owned street-railways.

The vote went against the franchise of Mayor Johnson's Municipal Traction Company by a narrow margin of only 600 in a poll of 75,000, and the count is challenged. "What will happen now," remarks the New York *Sun*, "it is quite impossible to say"—the situation being complicated by political rancor, by the struggles of the old Cleveland Railway Company to recover its former status, and by the threat of a receivership for the Municipal Traction Company. "It seems more than probable," adds *The Sun*, "that if the people had accepted the new situation with a disposition to wait with patience until it had been fairly tried out, the result would have been all that was expected." The idea that a three-cent rate does not pay is ridiculed by the Cleveland *Public*, the organ of the Municipal Traction Company. In its issue for October that publication reports that "three-cent fare not only pays, but three-cent fare is rebuilding the property." *The Public* quotes one citizen as saying: "I've just figured it out and I find that the difference between what I and my family pay now, and what we used to pay for car-fare, amounts to just enough a year to pay our taxes and lighting." On the other hand the Cleveland *Leader*, which is said to be controlled by a man whose estate is largely invested in the old private monopoly (the Cleveland Railway Company), and which is also bitterly opposed to Johnson in the political field, exults over the referendum result in the following picturesque language:

"The ten years' curse of Johnsonian charlatanism is nearing the finish. Fake championship of the people, brazen misrepresentation, sordid self-seeking, cheap political chicanery, all the winning trickery of the last decade, has come to the end of its tether. . . . .

"The mask of candor and courage is broken. The prophets mantle which covered the political quack is torn and tattered. The fearsome front of invincibility is smashed. The long spell of audacious witchcraft is ended. Tom L. Johnson is being judged at last, on his deeds, not his amazing flood of oily words.

"In so far as the Mayor of Cleveland has been a national celebrity he is on the road to becoming a national notoriety."

A visitor to Cleveland writes to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* as follows:

"Why part of the daily press and so many of your citizens insist on knocking the efforts of the Municipal Traction Company is beyond conception. You have to-day the best street-railway service in the United States at a cost of 40 per cent. less than other large cities, yet I have read page after page of pure rot in the Cleveland dailies about the failure of Tom L. Johnson, your esteemed Mayor, to make good his three-cent-fare proposition and not a word from the press encouraging the officials in behalf of a proposition which vitally affects their subscribers. Is it possible that the citizens of Cleveland are a lot of blind partizans, that they will continue to allow a subsidized press to play upon their political prejudice and rob them of their own property?

"Tom L. Johnson is not only fighting his enemies in Cleveland, but he is fighting the combined street-railway corporations of the country which are sending their press agents into the city for the sole purpose of aiding the 'plotters' in Cleveland to ruin if possible the chances for making three-cent fare a success."

In the opinion of the Chicago *Daily News* the matter is reducible to the simplest terms. "Cleveland," it says, "likes the three-cent fare, but it likes good traction service better."

A Cleveland dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* gives the following non-partizan review of the case:

"The defeat of the franchise may mean that the railway property will revert to its original owners and that the old rate-of-fare strife which lasted seven years will be renewed. The only alternative will be for City Council at once to grant a new franchise which will save the property to the Municipal Traction Company.

"It is stated by unprejudiced observers that the franchise was defeated not so much upon the issue involved as upon the general dissatisfaction of the public toward the service given by the operating company.

"The vote came as the climax to the general street-railway contest which has been waged here for years with three-cent fare and ultimate municipal ownership as the goal of the city administration. This was constantly opposed by the old Cleveland Electric Railway Company, which had been charging a five-cent fare, as during the progress of the strife a new company, the Forest City Railway Company, fostered by the city, began the operation of cars over a few competing lines on a three-cent-fare basis.

"The settlement finally came under an agreement to consolidate the two companies and lease the property to an operating company, the Municipal Traction Company, which agreed to make the gen-

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eral fare within the city of Cleveland three cents. Accordingly a new company, the Cleveland Railway Company, was organized to take over the consolidated properties. Under the agreement a twenty-five-year franchise was granted to the Cleveland Railway Company, then the property and franchise was leased to the Municipal Traction Company for ninety-nine years upon the condition that the operating company protect the property and pay a rental equal to 6-per-cent. dividend upon the stock of the Cleveland Railway Company, a $30,000,000 corporation. It has been during only the past three months that the operating company has had a surplus.

"To place the property upon a paying basis at the lower rate of fare, the service was greatly curtailed and this caused great antagonism to the new régime. During the first month the motormen and conductors declared a strike because the Municipal Traction Company did not carry out a contract the men had with the old Cleveland Electric Railway Company for an increase in wages.

"When the striking car men saw they were losing in the fight they decided they would compel consideration from the new company by taking advantage of the State initiative and referendum law and call for a vote upon the new franchise."

Disregarding incidental causes, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* finds the root cause of this municipal-ownership collapse "in the fact of human nature that men will not work so hard for a government as they will for themselves." It goes on to say:

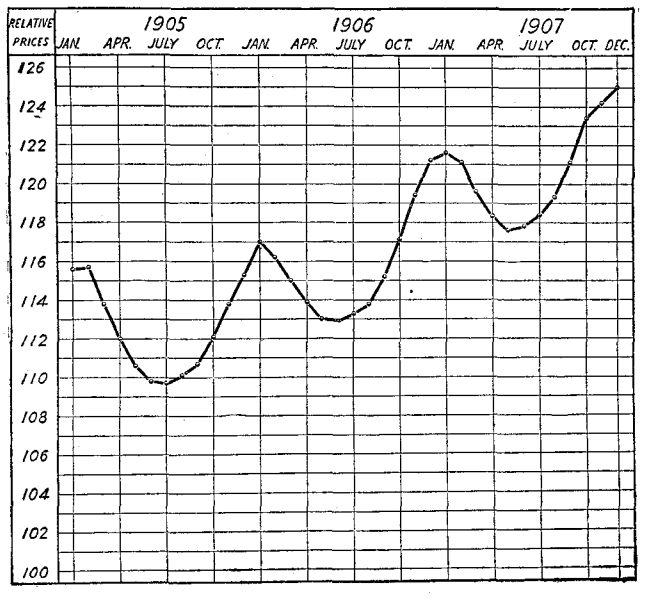
"We all agree that this ought not to be so—that men ought to work as hard for the whole community as they do for individuals—but the hard fact is that they do not. There are exceptions, but that is the rule.

"And that is why the Cleveland municipal street-railway plan failed to work satisfactorily, as all such plans will fail until average human nature becomes considerably different from what it is."

The comment of the Chicago *Tribune* takes the form of some interesting figures and comparisons. We read:

"The board of supervising engineers has told what becomes of the nickel which the Chicago street-car passenger hands the conductor. It appears that 2.24 cents of it go to employees for wages, while maintenance and operation claim 1.14 cents. These two items alone are enough to show that the three-cent fare which Mayor Tom Johnson has been fighting for in Cleveland would be impossible in Chicago. That is, it would be impossible unless the use of transfers were abolished. Out of a total of 618,300,000 passengers carried 246,000,000 rode on transfers. If there had been none, and every passenger had paid three cents, the gross revenues would have been what they were with transfers and the five-cent fare. But neither this nor any other community will surrender transfer privileges for the sake of a slightly lower rate of fare.

"Street-car conditions in Cleveland differ from those in Chicago in some important particulars. The average ride there, for instance, is much shorter and less expensive than it is here. But it seems to have been impossible in the Ohio city to give good service for a three-cent fare."



SHOWING RELATIVE PRICE OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, FROM 1905 TO 1907.

[The average price for 1890 to 1899 = 100.]

THE RACE BETWEEN WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

WHEN the nation's prosperity was at the flood last year assertions were current that the increase in wage-rates was lagging behind the increase in cost of living, and now these rumors are verified by the Bureau of Labor's statistics for 1907. While

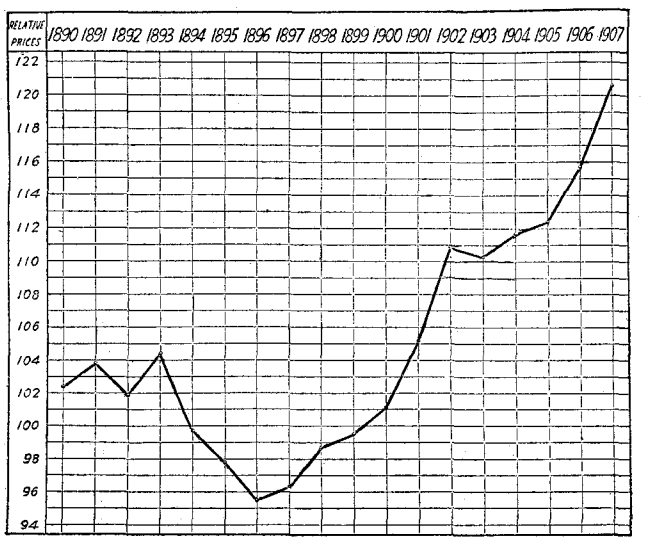


DIAGRAM SHOWING RELATIVE PRICE OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS 1890 TO 1907.

[100 represents the average price for the ten years from 1890 to 1899.]

these definite figures are extremely interesting in themselves, they would be vastly more so if the corresponding statistics for 1908 were available for purposes of comparison. Nineteen hundred and eight being a panic year, however, the figures, if available, would be abnormal, and it may be assumed that when conditions have become readjusted the tendencies revealed by the tables here cited will reassert themselves. From the Bureau's bulletin we learn that the wages per hour in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States during 1907 averaged 3.7 per cent. higher than in 1906, while the retail prices of food showed an average increase of 4.2 per cent. for the same period. That is to say, the purchasing power of an hour's wages, as measured by food, was one-half of one per cent. less in 1907 than in 1906.

The retail prices of food are taken as an index to the cost of living because nearly half the money spent for all purposes by a workingman's family is spent for food. These figures do not apply to salaried employees in any industry.

Perhaps a fairer idea of where the wage-earner stood in 1907 is given by a comparison between the figures for that year and the averages for the ten years from 1890 to 1899. In the same bulletin we read: "As compared in each case with the average for the years from 1890 to 1899, the average wages per hour in 1907 were 28.8 per cent. higher, the number of employees in the establishments investigated was 44.4 per cent. greater, and the average hours of labor per week were 5 per cent. lower." The price of food for 1907 was 20 per cent. higher than the average for the ten-year period. Thus the purchasing power of an hour's wages in

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1907, as measured in the purchase of food, was 6.8 per cent. above the average for the decade compared.

The comparison between 1906 and 1907 covers forty-one industries, of which all but one show an increase in wages per hour.

The most interesting general results of the Bureau's investigation are shown graphically in the accompanying diagrams.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* (Dem.) suggests that there is, perhaps, "a sinister purpose behind the repeated publication of figures which show a very small percentage of increase in the cost of living above that of wages," since "they withdraw attention from the still greater decrease in wages in the present year, and not merely that, but the immense number of persons who are out of employment." But the Washington *Times* (Ind.), looking to the future in an optimistic spirit, remarks: "Under the conditions promised for next year, not only should wages be high, but the cost of living should be comparatively low—perhaps as low as it was a decade ago."

By inference we get some light on the situation at the present time from the statistics of the country's savings-banks during 1908. These figures, which are issued by the Controller of the Currency, and cover the fiscal year which ended June 30, show a growth in the number of banks and depositors, but a shrinkage in the total of deposits. Thus compared with 1907 there has been a gain of 38 in the number of reporting banks and of 117,037 in the number of depositors. But deposits show a decrease of $29,525,000, and the average deposit has fallen from $429.64 in 1907 to $420.47 in 1908. In 1906 the average deposit was $433.79.

Some idea of the difference between the purchasing capacity of a dollar in 1901 and in 1907 may be derived from the following table:

	1901.	1907.	Dif.	Per Ct. Less.
Fresh beef, pounds	6.99	6.47	.52	7.4
Poultry, pounds	7.13	5.59	1.54	21.6
Milk, quarts	16.64	14.40	2.24	13.4
Butter, pounds	4 07	3.20	.87	21.7
Coffee, pounds	4.36	4.16	.20	.05
Flour, pounds	40.00	32 08	7.92	19.8
Bread, pounds	20.33	19.34	.99	0.5
Potatoes, bushels	1.14	1.10	.04	..

Other tables show that for the United States as a whole the average cost of food per family in 1890 was $318.20. In 1896, the year of lowest prices, it fell to $296.76. In 1907, it reached $347.75, the highest point of the eighteen-year period.

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THE EXPECTED.

UNCLE SAM—"Well?"
DR. PUCK—"It's a boy, and his name is Bill."
—Keppler in *Puck*.

COLLAPSE OF THE SPRINGFIELD PROSECUTIONS—Two months ago in Springfield, Ill., a spirit of hatred toward the negro flamed without warning into race-riots and murder, reminding the country that the negro problem has explosive possibilities in the North as well as in the South. More than one hundred indictments followed the outbreak in the Illinois capital, and there was a general belief that an indignant city was about to remove the stain of the incident by a rigid enforcement of the law against the criminals. Already, however, several cases have been tried, but no jury has brought in a verdict of guilty, and *The Interior*, a Presbyterian weekly published in Chicago, seems to have a suspicion that no convictions will be obtained. Says this paper:

"When the trials began, it was feared that they would fail because of reluctant evidence; and the first case, that of a suspected leader in the lynching of an aged negro, bore out this premonition. But the result of the second and third trials points to a still deeper cause for doubt. Raymer, the man first tried, was again brought into court, this time on the inferior charge of destruction of property. Evidence was presented showing that Raymer was a member of the mob, and that he hurled bricks at the restaurant it destroyed. The court gave explicit instructions that if the testimony showed Raymer to have been with the mob he should be found guilty. The jury remained out sixteen hours and returned a verdict of acquittal. As the evidence in this case was probably as convincing as any that can be adduced to substantiate the remaining indictments, it looks very much as tho no convictions were to be had. In a third case against another defendant a jury took the same course. It is for no one but court and jury to say whether or not the persons indicted are guilty; but there was rioting and murder, done by a mob made up of individuals, some of whom must be now under indictment, and it will be to Springfield's everlasting discredit if they shall all escape scot free. The outside world has turned to other topics and may not care; but there is something to be said about self-respect. What's wrong at Springfield?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE war talk in Europe now is getting almost conversational.—*Baltimore American.*

IT IS rumored that the Bulgarian military attaché will visit New York to study the taxicab war.—*New York American.*

THE objection that the new twenty-dollar gold pieces won't stack is trivial. The main trouble is they won't stick.—*Houston Post.*

THE "W. E. Dodges enjoy Rome," says a newspaper headline. The Eternal City must blush with pride.—*New York American.*

WE are afraid that the New York *Sun* will not exchange with the *Outlook* after the new editor takes hold.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A NEW-YORK man is being examined as to his sanity because he made expensive gifts to his wife. Let us take warning.—*The Cleveland Leader.*

"HUNTING jobs for Roosevelt," reads an editorial headline in the Chicago *Record-Herald.* They are the kind he likes.—*Washington Herald.*

EXTREMES seem to be meeting in Mr. Bryan this year. Among his foreign supporters are Leo Tolstoy and Richard Croker.—*Atlanta Journal.*

TEN thousand Japanese children have learned our national anthem. Some day, perhaps, as many Americans may know it, too.—*New York Post.*

THERE is nothing astonishing in the fact that a St.-Louis burglar refused to steal an oil painting. Possibly he expects to run for office.—*Houston Post.*

CHANCELLOR DAY, it is said, seldom takes a trip abroad. A sense of duty compels him to remain in his own country for the purpose of regulating public sentiment.—*New York Tribune.*

THE Prohibition candidate for Governor of Connecticut is being called an ex-convict. In this he is luckier than some other office-seekers, who are looked upon as future convicts.—*New York Post.*

THE refusal of the voters of Cleveland, Ohio, to give the 3-cent-fare combination a new street-car franchise, does not signify that they would rather pay 5 cents than 3 cents, but that they are willing to assess themselves the additional 2 cents in order to get somewhere.—*Wall Street Journal.*

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A SECOND BERLIN CONGRESS

IT has at length been decided that a great Congress of the Powers of Europe is to meet to settle the entanglements occasioned by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the high-handed declaration of independence of Bulgaria under Ferdinand, now styled Czar of Bulgaria. This is to prove the solution of a difficulty which seemed to threaten the peace of all Europe, altho, according to the European press, the Congress is yet only in the air. It appears, however, to be the only expedient by which the reconciliation of all concerned may be effected, and it is generally acknowledged to be inevitable.

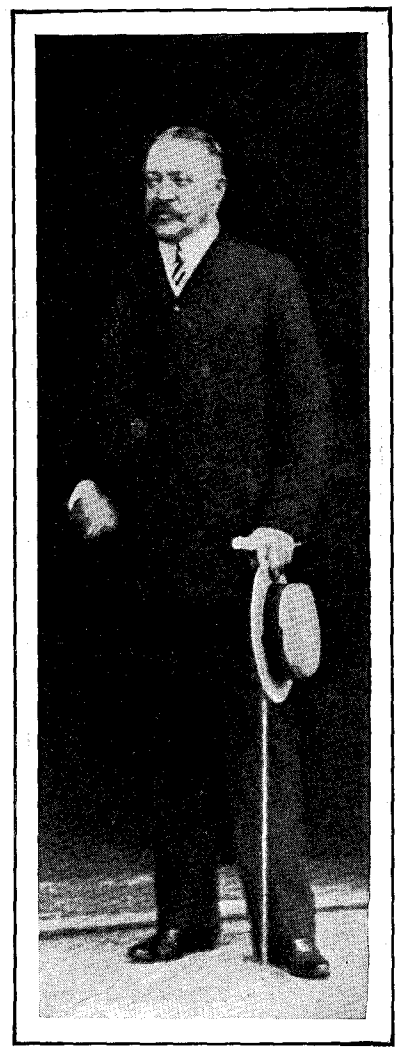
The Treaty of Berlin, the results of the Congress of Berlin held in 1878, is now outgrown, we are told. A conference of the

THE GARDEN OF EDEN REVIVED
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Powers is needed, not to undo, but to ratify the course events have taken in the Balkans, and to make compensation to Turkey.

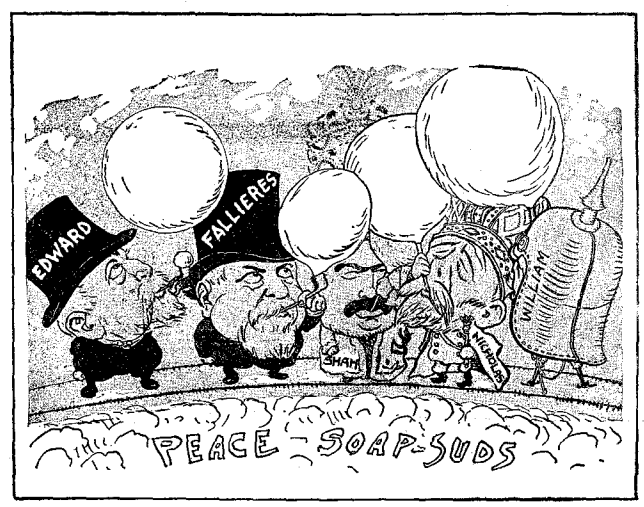
That the Congress is to be an actual feature of Europe's immediate political program is acknowledged to be due to the negotiations of Sir Edward Grey, the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Alexander Isvolsky, the Russian Minister for the same department of state. The eyes of the world are at this moment centered on Alexander Isvolsky. It was he who by personal conference conducted the negotiations for a congress of the Powers and completed his round of visits to the chancelleries of Europe by meeting Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office in London, with the results described above. From that moment he sprang into almost triumphant prominence as one of the ablest diplomats of his day. These two diplomats have already outlined their scheme for the discussions of the Congress. In the authoritative statement of the British Foreign Office we are told that the Congress will confine itself to "questions arising from the violation of the Treaty of Berlin" and the compensation for Turkey—"a point upon which there is general agreement among the Powers." Steps will be taken "for strengthening the present régime in Turkey" and meeting "the reasonable wishes of the Balkan States."

The English press as a general rule greet the announcement of the Congress with tributes to Sir Edward and approval of his program. The London *Times* rejoices that the three Powers, Russia, France, and England, "are anxious that the pending controversies should be composed by the unanimous, equitable, and cordial agreement of Europe." This sentiment is echoed by *The Daily Chronicle* (London). If the Berlin Treaty is reconstructed on the above lines, declares the Manchester *Guardian*, "it should establish a new Balkan system for which a life much longer than thirty years may be predicted." *The Daily News* (London) advises the Powers to "confirm accomplished facts." This is also the view of *The Westminster Gazette*, which thinks Germany will be found quite ready to fall into line. "A magnificent chance is offered by such a program," exclaims *The Evening Standard* (London). The only discordant note struck in this chorus of harmony is the utterance of *The Saturday Review* (London). This paper insists upon the impossibility of giving compensation to Turkey in a way that will please Russia, Austria, Germany, and England. "Such a conference must therefore be a solemn farce." "We are arranging a comedy, and we can only hope the tragic element may not be added later on."



ALEXANDER ISVOLSKY,
The Russian Foreign Minister, who has been mainly instrumental in reconciling the Powers to a conference.

The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina must not be a subject of



WON'T IT BE LOVELY?
Advance view of the Berlin Conference.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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discussion at the Conference, declares the press of Austria, speaking for its Government. Thus the *Neues Wiener Abendblatt* officially declares:

"Should the Conference, in accordance with the well-known position taken by the monarchy, exclude from its discussions the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the monarchy, and be content with confirming that measure, Austria-Hungary will be inclined to sanction that Conference in its general principle."

The whole occasion of the Conference is treated as next door to

A CASE OF PLUCKING.

THE SULTAN (new style)—"This is very rough on me just when I m trying so hard to be an angel!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

a joke by the *Pester Lloyd*, and, while repeating the stipulations laid down by the *Abendblatt*, it concludes by saying:

"We do really hope that all these absurd misunderstandings and misconstructions will soon come to an end and will be succeeded by a quiet and practical comprehension of the case and a recognition of the fact that it has all been 'much ado about nothing.'"

Little favor and little confidence appear to be given to the idea of a conference by the German papers. It can not result in anything but a piece of "botched work," for its program does not include the question of Macedonia, Crete, or the opening of the Dardanelles, is the opinion exprest by the *Berliner Tageblatt*. The official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin) publishes the program, but makes no comment. The Conference, "if it ever meets," will probably content itself with ratifying the result of direct negotiations between Austria and Turkey, says the *Koelnische Zeitung*, "but it would have been better and more expeditious to have arranged matters by protocols or similar agreements." The Turks are bound to be victims in this Conference, as they were in the previous one held at Berlin in 1878, is the opinion of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The *Germania* (Berlin) joins this paper in warning the Turks against England and Russia. The Roman *Tribuna*, however, which represents the Italian Government and speaks for one member at least of the Triple Alliance, is much more sanguine, and we read:

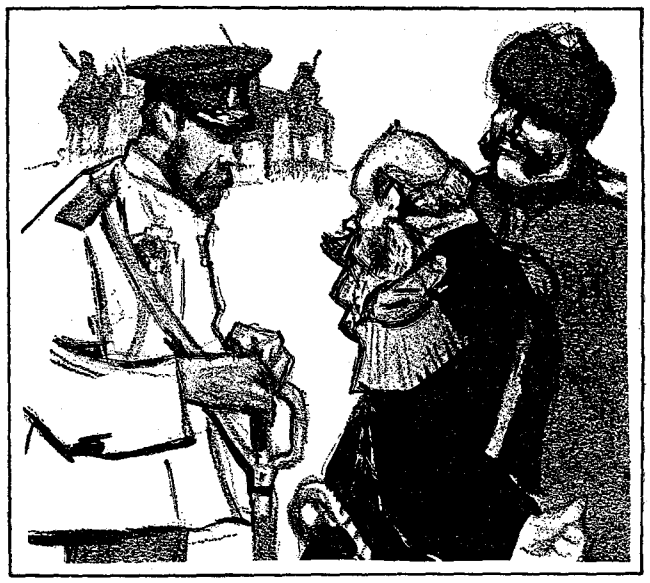
"The public mind has been much relieved by the proposed convocation of a conference of the Powers that were signatories to the Berlin Treaty. This Conference will frame a platform on which all will agree and by which all will be bound to arrest and check all impulsive action on the part of the peoples concerned. France, England, Russia, Germany, Italy, all either demand, wish for, or consent to it as the only means of avoiding a conflagration and of settling, at any rate, for another long period of time, the affairs of the Near East."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S BLOOD RECORD FOR 1907

THERE has been a great deal of talk in the European press about "the slow massacre" which is considered a main feature in the reactionary policy of the Russian bureaucracy. Journalists of all kinds have vied with each other in describing the Empire of the Czar as a place where innocent people are shot down by Cossacks, strung up to the gallows twenty or thirty at a time, or beaten to death by the knout. The caricaturists of France, Germany, and Italy rarely represent the Czar excepting as a cruel and bloodthirsty monster. He walks along a pavement of human skulls, or he presents the delegates of the Douma with the model of a gibbet, or brandishes the knout, according to the cartoonists. Premier Stolypine comes in for a good share of this abuse and contumely, which is aggravated by what the *Riech* (St. Petersburg), the organ of the Russian Prime Minister, represents to be the utterly false and exaggerated statistics published by the party of revolution concerning the number of revolutionists who have shed their blood for opposing the Russian Government. This official newspaper accordingly publishes new statistics of public executions in Russia for the year 1907. We have indeed nothing but the authority of the Russian Government for the reliability of these figures, but it is bare justice to Mr. Stolypine and his august master that their figures should be known, and taken for what they are worth.

The number of those who were publicly executed after trial and sentence under military law is reckoned at 627. Of these 84 were soldiers and 543 civilians. According to the official records of the crimes for which they were sentenced we find that there were 62 cases of mutiny or offenses against military discipline; 52 cases of crimes against the state, or high treason; and 4 were cases of military desertion. The offenses of the others are not specified.

The greatest number of executions, 409, took place in the Baltic Provinces, and this plurality is attributed to the violence of the revolutionary movement in those regions and the repressive measures then called for. The province of Kief comes next with 84 executions; then follow Odessa with 69, Warsaw with 65, and Moscow with 59.



HOW THEY DO IT IN RUSSIA.

"Your Majesty, I have distributed a thousand icons, stopt the newspapers, and made the people riot against the college students. What further measures shall we take against the cholera?"

—*Jugend* (Munich).

It is instructive to note that according to Mr. Stolypine's estimate the average number of executions in the United States for the past twelve years, ending in 1907, does not compare particularly favorably with that of Russia for 1907 in proportion to the

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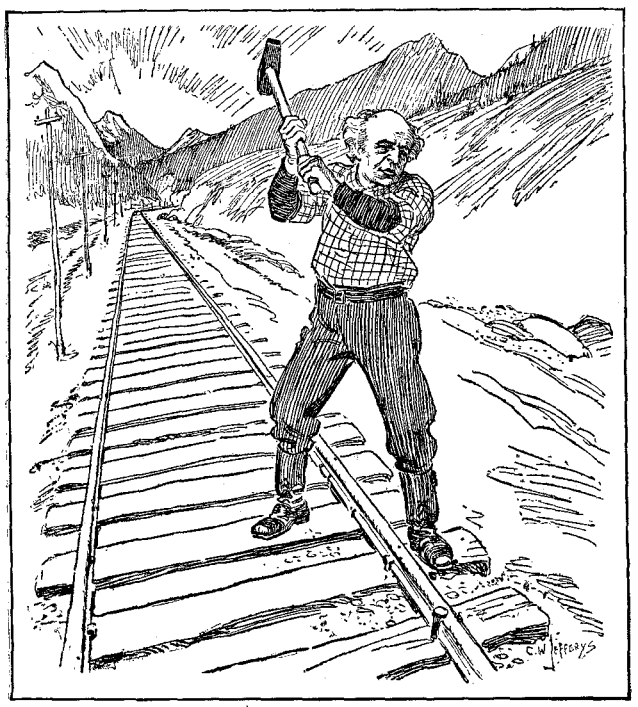
population. The annual average in America has been 353 with a population of 85,000,000, while Russia has a population of 147,000,000 with 627 executions.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LAURIER'S VICTORY AND THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY

THE return to power of the Liberals under Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not created much surprize in Canada. The nine provinces which form the Dominion have supported the Ministry by



SIR WILFRID WILL FINISH HIS WORK.

The last spike in the transcontinental—a prophecy of 1911.

—*The Toronto Globe.*

a majority of about fifty-six seats in Parliament. Of course the main question at stake was not the tariff or other discussion which involved foreign relations. It seems from the Canadian press to concern the building and completion of the great transcontinental railroad which is to be the means of facilitating communication between the vast Canadian wheat-fields and the markets of the world. Should Sir Wilfrid Laurier be permitted to continue his task as the instrument of promoting Canada's prosperity by the most obvious means, his supporters asked, or should he step down and out, thus imperiling the prosecution of a much-needed work?

From the fact that much money was spent on this work by the Laurier government and many rich contracts given out, the Canadian electoral campaign of 1908 has been largely "a campaign of scandal," as it is styled in the Liberal *Globe* (Toronto). The Liberals have been accused of extravagance, "graft," and unpatriotic disregard for the best interests of Canada. These charges are all centered in the prosecution of the railroad-building. One of the Canadian cartoons which we reproduce from a journal ostensibly Independent, but, to judge from its tone, very much Conservative in its tendency, interprets the triumph of the Liberals as the triumph of the "grafter" whom the Conservative big stick, the country's "vote," failed to subdue. This paper, *The News* (Toronto), thus comments on the result of the polling, patting the Opposition on the back in the following terms:

"Looking to the long future, it is fortunate for the Conservative party that it did not succeed in this election. The Government now will have to face the results of maladministration, falling revenues, heavy borrowings in the money-markets, and the increasing burden of the transcontinental railway. The immediate future looks almost desperate to the party in office, and it is well that the Government which made the situation will have to deal with it. There is serious danger that if Mr. Borden had now carried the country he would have become a sort of Conservative Mackenzie, and have gone out of office four or five years hence as a vicarious sacrifice for the offenses of his predecessors."

This "Independent" organ, in another article, says of Sir Wilfrid:

"The Prime Minister with all his personal virtue and distinction is the ornamental front which conceals innumerable public iniquities. He is, whether he knows it or not, the head of a huge system of public dishonesty."

The reasons for deploring the return of the Liberal party to power are rehearsed very lugubriously by the Winnipeg *Tribune*, which denounces that party, as it says:

"Because it deliberately threw away the opportunity to extend the Intercolonial Railway to the Pacific coast, and thus subject the problem of public ownership to a fair test.

"Because it chose instead to build a new transcontinental railway, and present it to a private corporation, thus setting back the cause of public ownership at least a century.

"Because it showed gross incapacity in estimating the cost of the new line at $50,000,000 or $60,000,000, when in reality it will exceed $200,000,000."

This is the general charge made by the Conservative press, whose "leading organs" according to the Toronto *Globe*, quoted above, "have done nothing for the past ten years but curse and revile." As to the actual results of the people's choice *The Globe* remarks:

"The one thing for which the Canadian people may be thankful is that a very unworthy campaign has failed. A strong government is permitted to continue its great work for the upbuilding of Canada. During this contest the country has given Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues additional incentives to earnest and faithful service on its behalf, and we feel sure that they will be sensible of that confidence and do nothing to betray or contemn it."

The London (Canada) *Advertiser* (Liberal) speaks very much in the same way and thinks that the work of the present ministry

THE COUNTRY—"I didn't hit him hard enough."

—*The Toronto News.*

will result in turning all this Conservative criticism "into a deadly boomerang." This is the ground of its opinion:

"Before another five years the Grand Trunk Pacific in operation will be an unassailable testimony to the far-sighted statesmanship of the Administration."

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COOPERATION AMONG FRENCH WORKINGMEN

THE price of living is rising in Europe as elsewhere and many expedients for keeping body and soul together are being resorted to. The Gaul eats horse-flesh when he can not afford beef or mutton, and we read in the *Minerva* (Rome) the unpleasant but significant report that other animals not ordinarily eaten are being fattened and butchered in Berlin for human consumption. But the French are great financiers and economists, and they are going to the root of the matter in their efforts for cheapening food. They are taking measures by which the necessaries of life may be supplied to the workingman and the people of the middle class at wholesale prices. The advantage of this lowered rate is of course purchased by subscribing toward the operating expenses of cooperative associations, but even with this tax the price of what is bought is considerably lower than the prices paid in shops and stores conducted by private enterprise. Of this cooperation among large sections of the French people Mr. Joseph Cernesson writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) an article from which we have gathered the foregoing remarks. He calls the movement "a sort of collectivism which is both pacific and practical," and its promoters claim for it the support of the Socialists. Its practical aspect is, however, principally dwelt upon by this writer. He first of all gives the statistics of the movement in the following passage:

"On January 1, 1907, according to the report of the Minister of Labor, there existed in France 2,166 cooperative societies for providing the necessaries of life. These societies comprized 641,549 members; the business done by them amounted to 191,012,000 francs [$38,202,400]. Of these 2,166 societies 749 had for their principal object the sale of groceries; 392 sold bread as well as groceries, some of them including meat in their trade. There are in all 836 bakeries, 81 breweries, 24 slaughter-houses, 14 restaurants, 40 associations for wine-making, and 30 coal-yards."

Mr. Cernesson calculates that each member spends on necessary food—that is, bread, groceries, and meat—from the cooperative stores, some $68 a year. The benefits of cooperation have not so far been extended, we are told, to more than one-fifteenth of the population as reckoned by the aggregate of members and of the families which they represent. This writer complains that even members are not sufficiently alive to the benefits of cooperation, and "it is certain that the Parisian workman does not buy from his cooperative store half of the necessaries of life which he consumes."

The cooperative system, apart from its practical advantages to those it immediately ministers to, introduces also into general trade a higher morale, and prevents the formation of monopolies and trusts. It is indeed a trust, not for grinding down consumers, but a trust of consumers controlling the market by the price they pay for the necessaries of life. Mr. Cernesson remarks on this point:

"For the stormy and tragic struggles of ordinary commercial life upon whose issue the distracted consumer has to depend passively for his life, cooperation would substitute a calm and settled condition of things in which the consumer would become the artizan of his own emancipation from commercial oppression; in which there would be no wasteful squandering of the nation's money in the interest of the few, in which there would be no conquerors and kings of trade and no conquered. Speculation is excluded from the program of the cooperative association, which is bound to be prudent and to refrain from doubtful ventures."

This want of enterprise has its advantages, he adds, so long as it does not degenerate into sluggishness and inertia in business. This is a danger which must always threaten a new movement inaugurated in defiance of age-long precedent. Cooperation in France, however, this writer believes, is come to stay, for "it originated in a keenly felt need, and a very living principle of life and fruitfulness resides in it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CHINESE RICHELIEU

THE new Chinese Constitution, whose approaching advent was treated in our issue for October 10 (p. 498), is being worked out, we learn, largely through the efforts of Tchang-tche-tong, who has been styled "the Chinese Richelieu," as the leader both in the literary and political advancement of his country. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* gives a full account of the provisions of the Constitution, for whose details the Chinese Prime Minister has obtained the sanction of the Emperor. This account may be summarized as follows:

China is to have a parliament whose first session will be held in 1917. The power of voting supplies and imposing taxes will be placed in the hands of this representative body. To these fundamental powers many others are added in the document promulgated at Peking under the authority of Tchang-tche-tong and attested by the seal of the Emperor. Law-abiding subjects of the Middle Kingdom are to have liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and liberty of assembly. A genuine *habeas-corpus* statute is established and no one can henceforth be arrested and imprisoned excepting as the result of legal procedure and for some definite illegal offense. Nor can a convict be subjected to any punishment excepting that prescribed by law. No one is to be disturbed in the possession of his house or property without the decree of a properly constituted court. Every subject of the Emperor is bound to pay the constitutionally imposed taxes and to serve in the army or navy when required.

The power to summon, dissolve, or adjourn Parliament is to be placed in the hands of the Executive. But when once a popular assembly has been elected by the constituencies of the country, China is never afterward to be governed without one. The executive department, which includes the Emperor and his ministers, is also to have the control and command of the military and naval forces, the power to declare war, to make peace, and to negotiate treaties. Ambassadors are to be appointed to foreign courts by the Executive, who will also receive foreign ambassadors.

According to "A Chinese Commandant," writing in the *Soleil* (Paris), Chang-tche-tong rivals Richelieu not only as a statesman and the ruler of his country, but also as a man of letters. If the Chinese Minister does not, like the great Cardinal of the seventeenth century, employ five poets to patch up his rickety verses, he is at any rate a patron of poets, literary men in general, and artists. He is to show this in a very practical manner, says the writer in the *Soleil*. To quote his words:

"Not to mention the constitutional innovations of European origin which Tchang-tche-tong, as member of the Grand Council of the Empire, has introduced, he is at present engaged in formulating a plan by which a Chinese counterpart of the French Academy will be established. He is also anxious to improve the university system on Occidental lines, to extend educational facilities to all, and to institute perfect liberty of teaching. The Emperor has given full approval to his plans. On receiving notice of this imperial sanction the Richelieu of China remarked to his friends: 'This is the end toward which I have labored all my life. If I were to die this moment, I should die in peace.'"

Among minor "innovations of European origin" introduced by Tchang-tche-tong, we are told, is a change in the titles of nobility, which formerly were characterized by colors and buttons. The "Chinese Commandant" thus particularizes:

"The chief functionaries, civil and military, are henceforth to be rewarded for eminent services in war or peace by titles of nobility corresponding with those of duke, marquis, count, baron, and knight. These titles are, however, not to be hereditary, as in Europe. Nevertheless, in rare cases they will be transmitted by imperial decree to a single generation. The thing which astonishes Europeans is that the new titles introduced by Tchang-tche-tong revert to the ancestors of the nobility. This custom has been introduced in view of the funeral celebrations, at which the Chinese address their dead parents by name. In this we see the moral system of Confucius, the pivot of which is exaggerated filial piety."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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WHY SOME CHILDREN ARE BACKWARD

SOME time ago an eminent English educator announced that mental capacity always corresponds with aptitude for mathematics; and that those children who had not this aptitude were likely to be below par in intelligence, all along the line. Quite a different conclusion may be drawn from some of the facts set forth in a recent contribution to *Cosmos* (Paris, September 19). The writer states that fondness for mathematics often exists together with total lack of ability for vigorous thought, and that even idiots occasionally show ability in purely numerical calculation. He says:

"The category of abnormal, backward, or unstable pupils includes very different types. There are false abnormals who are simply badly developed because placed in bad hygienic conditions; when these are removed from their surroundings, and properly nourished, they may often be made into excellent scholars.

"Then there are children who are near-sighted or slightly deaf, who, being unable to profit by what the teacher says, are not interested in the lesson, remain inattentive, and are soon regarded as backward. Correct their defects of visual accommodation, cure their deafness, or simply place them on the front bench in the class, where they may hear and see with less effort, and they will become good pupils.

"I desire to say a word now of that class of abnormals who may be called under-developed.

"We must distinguish slowness of intellectual development from deviations of brain action due to lesions of the brain. As Apert remarks, idiots are no more backward than a man with his legs cut off is a dwarf. The idiot is incurable because some part of his brain has been functionally destroyed. It can no more be replaced than we can give new legs to the man who has lost them. All that we can do is to form by education and habit imperfect functional substitutes.

"With under-developed persons, on the contrary, the development may be taken up and completed at any moment. Several types of these are recognized. The purest is the subject who in all respects is backward compared with others of the same age, so that at fifteen years he is like a child of eight, and at twenty like a child of ten. . . . This is a type of total under-development. The subject has stopt growing, has remained a child, but a normal child, of average intelligence."

This stoppage of development, we learn, however, is not always so simple; it may be connected with anomalies of divers kinds—obesity, gigantism, premature senility, myxedema. There are all degrees, from the purest and most complete infantilism up to the limits of imbecility. The arrest of development may relate solely to the mind, without appearing to interfere with the bodily growth. It may also relate entirely or partly to the character. To particularize:

"In our great schools of mathematics there is no class that does not contain one or more of these subjects, brilliant so far as abstract studies are concerned, but incapable, later, of practically utilizing their theoretical knowledge, and specially incapable of directing an assembly of men under their control. As children, they were the playthings and the laughing-stock of their comrades, who unconsciously recognized that they were unlike their playmates; as adults they are incapable of undertaking any enterprise. If they are engineers their workmen will always be lazy and unteachable; if teachers, their classes will be undisciplined; if officers, they will be unable to command the passive obedience, the blind confidence, that constitute the principal strength of armies. Their subordinates feel that there is no authority over them. Intelligent tho they may be, their wills, their psychical force, their moral ascendency, are atrophied.

"Nevertheless, such persons may render great service and attain high station in careers that do not require vigor and decision.

"A certain aptitude for calculation is met sometimes in pure imbeciles. Forbes Winslow reports the case of an idiot who could remember the day of death of each person who had died in the region for the past thirty-five years, recalling without hesitation the name and age of the deceased; but he was incapable of answering the least question, incapable even of feeding himself. Fabret tells us that he once saw an imbecile who could tell at once the date of birth, the date of death, and the principal events of the lives of all the celebrated persons mentioned to him. Dr. Henri relates the case of a woman whose intellect and speech were both very limited, and who, when her age was told her, at once reduced it mentally to minutes. Atkinson speaks of an idiot woman whose chief pleasure was to work out numerical problems.

"There are all possible intermediate stages between the most pronounced infantilism and the normal state. A certain hereditary predisposition, taken in connection with children's diseases, senility, alcoholism, or tuberculosis, explains some of these stoppages of development. They are often the consequences of infectious diseases contracted in childhood, and more particularly alterations of the thyroid gland.

"The cases in which this gland is affected are the easiest to ameliorate. After affections of the thyroid body the next most frequent cause of retarded development is the presence of adenoids. Besides these two causes, which are very plain and easy to treat, there are all kinds of maladies, all kinds of infections, which we must know how to discover and combat. But here the indications are less clear and the therapeutic results are more dependent upon chance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PERSONAL PECULIARITIES IN DISEASE

THE different ways in which the causes of disease act on various individuals, and their curiously varied reaction to drugs, food, fatigue, worry, or excitement, are detailed in an article contributed to *The Medical Record* (New York, October 17) by Dr. Beverley Robinson. Dr. Robinson believes that at present the personal equation in disease is of more real importance in practise than anything else. The facts, of course, have long been known and their meaning recognized, wholly or partially. Says Dr. Robinson:

"The vast majority of men, women, and children have their pronounced peculiarities, idiosyncrasies, reaction to or effect caused by some special food or drink or combination of divers foods in the form of prepared dishes. Again, as I have said, exercise, worry, heat, tire of mind and body may bring out symptoms and signs in one individual and not at all in another. Medicines, as we know, act very differently and sometimes alarmingly in different patients, and we have absolutely no means of knowing in advance, frequently, why or in what manner they cause these occasionally untoward and unexpected effects.

"As regards drink, I have known a tumblerful of milk to bring on an attack of asthma with hives in an otherwise healthy child. When the milk was taken and a piece of bread eaten at the same time, there was no asthma and no hives. I could explain this by saying that the bread helped break up curd and that stomachal digestion was not interfered with. But why and precisely in what manner and for what reason asthma and hives were occasioned are certainly matters largely of thought and conjecture. I have known mushrooms in good condition and on repeated occasions cause most distressing edema of the uvula and palate. Prior to these attacks the same individual had eaten mushrooms repeatedly with no bad or unpleasant effects at all and had always thoroughly enjoyed them. I have known an individual in whom a single strawberry would give neuralgia of the teeth which lasted twelve to twenty-four hours. Again, prior to the attacks of neuralgia of the dental branches of the fifth nerve, the same individual had eaten repeatedly and abundantly of strawberries without pain, ache, or unpleasant symptoms of any kind. In this case it seemed as tho the only plausible, tho not entirely satisfactory, explanation was that with increasing years strawberries had become inimical to that patient."

Again, Dr. Robinson goes on to say, some girls suffering from anemia are kept awake with coffee, while others go to sleep after taking coffee. No appreciable difference is noted between the girls who sleep and those who remain awake. We may say that their "temperament differs," but this is really using a vague phrase

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to hide our ignorance. Dr. Robinson has noted, in his own experience, an alarming condition of syncope, followed by paralytic symptoms and disordered mental condition, occasioned by two grains of quinin. Cocoa acts with some people as a most powerful cardiac stimulant, while the same preparation with others, under apparently similar conditions, has little or no effect. Further:

"We all discover these facts sooner or later if we watch closely, intelligently, and with proper training. It is to the wise physician to be guided and directed by this acquired knowledge so as to be most useful to his patient. And so it is with every new drug, every new combination of drugs; one must be extremely careful and give small, very small doses, until one has gaged properly the personal equation of the individual.

"And so it is again in regard to mere pathological lesions. One man will carry a lesion for many long years without distress and almost with impunity, which to another is rapidly fatal. Further, lesions found *post mortem* are of such a character that we fail to comprehend how long life and its enjoyment were compatible with their existence—and yet they were. On the other hand, the closest scrutiny, the most minute investigation at the autopsy, and later in the laboratory, fail to discover the cause of a life-long suffering and misery, or adequately and rationally to explain the cause of death.

"We must believe, therefore, that a wise, judicious empiricismin the way of caring for patients, in administering drugs, in trying to relieve symptoms, and perhaps cure disease is thoroughly allowable and desirable, and this despite all of the advances and teachings of the most recent scientific methods of research."

THE "EYES" OF PLANTS

THE sensitiveness of plants to light was treated recently by Dr. D. T. Macdougal, director of the Department of Botanical Research of the Carnegie Institution, in an article from which extracts were made in these columns. In a paper read about the same time by Harold Wager before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the author described interesting experiments conducted by him and other biologists on the epidermal plant-cells that serve as lenses for the concentration of light in their tissues. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, October 17):

"He exhibited photographs taken through the epidermal cells of the leaves of plants. The upper and lower surfaces of leaves are covered by a thin transparent skin, which can in many cases be very easily peeled off. When examined under the microscope, as Dr. Macdougal showed in his article and as Mr. Wager reiterates, this skin is seen to consist of innumerable compartments or cells, many thousands of which are found on a single leaf. They contain a clear watery sap, and their shape is such that they behave like ordinary convex or plano-convex lenses, the rays of light which fall upon them being converged and brought to a focus in the substance of the leaf. According to Professor Haberlandt, a German botanist, these cells enable the plant to perceive the difference between light and dark, and set up a stimulus which results in the movement of the leaf into such a position that it can obtain the maximum amount of light; or it may be, as Mr. Wager is inclined to think, that these cells serve for the more efficient illumination of the green grains within the leaf upon which the effective food-supply of the plant depends. Possibly both play some part in aiding the leaf to perform its work more efficiently. These cells are found in practically all plants, but are most clearly seen in some shade plants. Professor Haberlandt was able in one case to photograph a faint image of a microscope through the cells, and Mr. Wager has more recently obtained photographs of various objects some of which are here reproduced. In many cases these lens-cells may be compared with the corneal facets of an insect's eye, so far as their general appearance and power of causing a convergence of light are concerned. In addition to ordinary methods of photography, it has been found possible to obtain photographs of simple patterns in colors by means of the autochrome plates of Messrs. Lumière. In taking these photographs, whether in the ordinary way or in colors, the images formed by the leaf-cells are magnified by the microscope from 100 to 400 or more diameters, and the photographs are obtained by an ordinary photomicrographic apparatus; but the best results have been obtained with the Gordon photomicrographic apparatus. It is not suggested that the

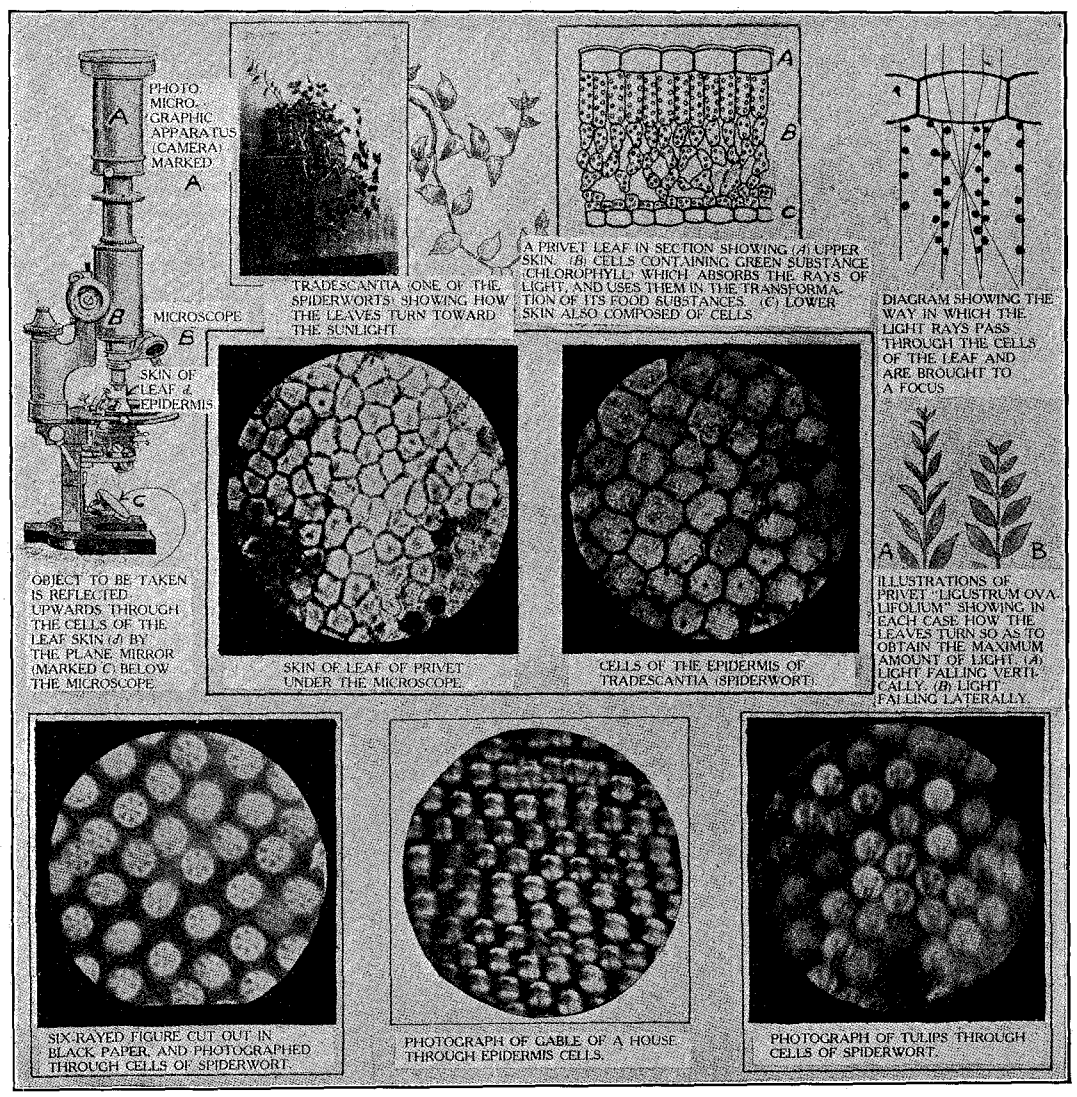
PHOTO MICRO-GRAPHIC APPARATUS (CAMERA) MARKED A
MICROSCOPE B
SKIN OF LEAF d EPIDERMIS
OBJECT TO BE TAKEN IS REFLECTED UPWARDS THROUGH THE CELLS OF THE LEAF SKIN (d) BY THE PLANE MIRROR (MARKED C) BELOW THE MICROSCOPE
TRADESCANTIA (ONE OF THE SPIDERWORTS) SHOWING HOW THE LEAVES TURN TOWARD THE SUNLIGHT
A PRIVET LEAF IN SECTION SHOWING (A) UPPER SKIN, (B) CELLS CONTAINING GREEN SUBSTANCE (CHLOROPHYLL) WHICH ABSORBS THE RAYS OF LIGHT, AND USES THEM IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF ITS FOOD SUBSTANCES. (C) LOWER SKIN ALSO COMPOSED OF CELLS
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE WAY IN WHICH THE LIGHT RAYS PASS THROUGH THE CELLS OF THE LEAF AND ARE BROUGHT TO A FOCUS
SKIN OF LEAF OF PRIVET UNDER THE MICROSCOPE
CELLS OF THE EPIDERMIS OF TRADESCANTIA (SPIDERWORT)
ILLUSTRATIONS OF PRIVET "LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM" SHOWING IN EACH CASE HOW THE LEAVES TURN SO AS TO OBTAIN THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF LIGHT. (A) LIGHT FALLING VERTICALLY. (B) LIGHT FALLING LATERALLY
SIX-RAYED FIGURE CUT OUT IN BLACK PAPER, AND PHOTOGRAPHED THROUGH CELLS OF SPIDERWORT.
PHOTOGRAPH OF GABLE OF A HOUSE THROUGH EPIDERMIS CELLS.
PHOTOGRAPH OF TULIPS THROUGH CELLS OF SPIDERWORT.

By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News." Drawn by Will B. Robinson from material supplied by Harold Wager, F.R.S.

THE EYES OF THE PLANT: THE LENSES OF THE LEAF.

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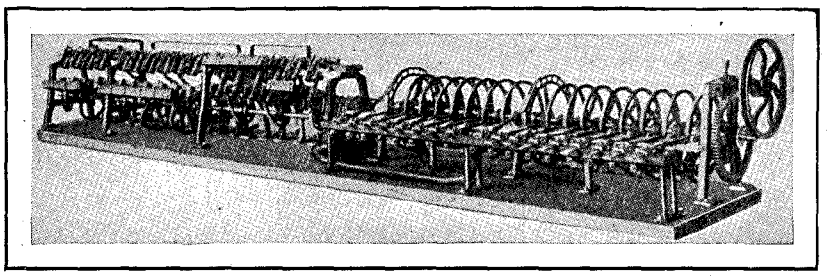
plant can perceive the images which are thus photographed, but the fact that such images can be formed shows that these cells are very efficient lenses, and by means of them the plant may be enabled to take more advantage of the light which falls upon it than it would otherwise be able to do."

ELECTRIC SIGNS THAT FLASH

THE electric signs that move or change in any way are operated by what are called "flashers," which are devices of various types, the construction depending on the particular effect that is to be produced. Thus we may have a "single pole," "carbon," "chaser," "series," "flag," "high speed," "script breaker," "lightning," or "combination." These machines are described by Egbert R. Dull in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, October). He says:

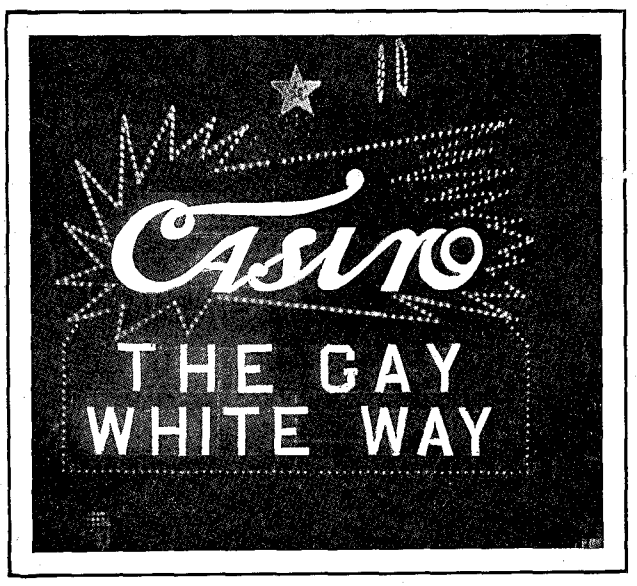
"The single-pole type of machine is better known to the public as the machine that spells out one letter at a time on a sign. It is nothing more or less than a number of electric switches of a peculiar construction that are raised and lowered by means of a series of cams on a shaft, which cams in turn are operated by a small motor.

"The carbon type machine is of an entirely different construction, containing large heavy switches, known as the double-pole type. This is the kind of machine that will light a sign first on one side and then the other, and handle signs by whole lines at a time. The service being constant, an ordinary knife switch, with which the reader is familiar, would not answer the purpose. The knife switch which you see on a wall is generally operated by hand three or four times per day. The flasher must be able to carry any kind of a load ten to twenty times per minute. This would burn the hand switch up in a night, but the flasher is so constructed that all the destructive elements existing in the breaking process are taken care of by carbon contacts, which can be adjusted as they wear and replaced when they are consumed. This machine will handle any load up to and including 400 four-candle-power lamps on one switch.



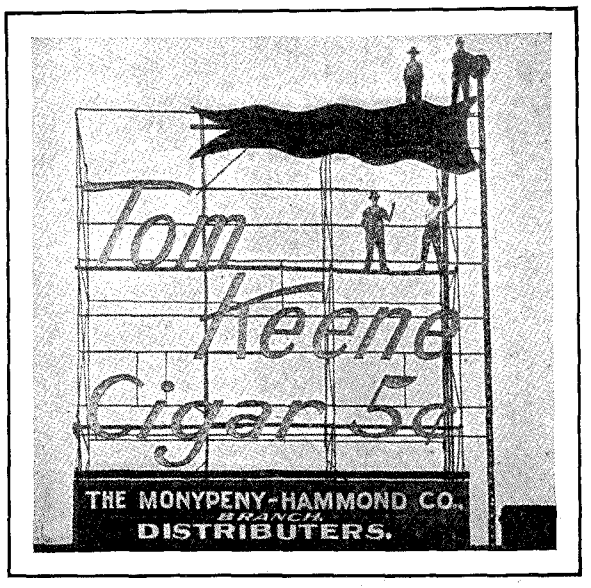
COMBINATION SIGN FLASHING-MACHINE.

"For extra large loads ranging from 500 to 5,000 lamps there is used what is known as the series type. This machine breaks the



SIGN REQUIRING THE COMBINATION OF FIVE FLASHERS.

current at a large number of points simultaneously. If you were to attempt to break such heavy current as is required for this number of lamps, at one point, the arc would jump across the opening in the switch and soon destroy carbon as well as anything else. But to provide against this the current is broken at from four to six points simultaneously. This could be likened to six switches



WAVING-FLAG EFFECTS FROM TWO-PART COMBINATION FLASHER.

leading to the same light, one man operating each switch, and at a prearranged signal all six of the men pulling their switches at the same time. If the switch operated by any one of the men had a tendency to hold an arc, there would be the switches operated by the five other men breaking at the same time to assist him.

"The chaser type is known best to the public as the 'snake' machine. It is the one which produces the effect of snakes, rats, or whatever you are a mind to call them, running around the edge of a sign. This requires an individual wire to be run to every lamp in the border. The machine always has a certain number of lamps on at one time, according to the length of the objects desired to run around. If the customer wants an object ten lamps long, when the machine picks up the eleventh it drops off the first. When it picks up the twelfth it drops off the second, and so on in a continuous motion, very rapidly, which gives the appearance of an object crawling around the border. If only one or two lamps are on at a time, it will look like a flea hopping around. Four lamps will look like a rat, six or seven will look like a squirrel. Over ten lamps look like a snake.

"The flag type machine, as its name indicates, is used principally for operating waving flags, pennants, etc. This machine runs at a very high speed and generally contains from fifteen to twenty switches. Each switch breaks about one hundred and twenty times per minute. This effect is virtually the reverse of a snake machine, because the former is a border of dark lights with rays of light traveling around it, while the latter is a flag of light with folds of darkness running down through it. These folds are of varying widths, and generally run from three to six showing in the flag at all times. The folds nearest the staff are short and quick, gradually increasing in width as they decrease in speed to the outer end. By watching a waving flag at any time you will notice that this is the natural condition."

But the most spectacular effects, the writer goes on to tell us, are produced by the high-speed machine used for revolving wheels, hubs, and circles, falling water, fountains, smoke, steam, and cloud effects. This is built like a single-pole machine, with the exception that it must go very rapidly, some making as high as 250 breaks a minute on every switch in the machine. We read:

"The proportions of darkness to light are arranged by the length

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of time the switches are on as compared with the time off, and the object to be exhibited determines the speed. A slowly rising cloud of smoke from the end of a cigar will not run over 100 breaks per minute, while a stream of seltzer squirting out of a siphon will run at the rate of 250 a minute.

"The script breaker is the machine which gives the appearance of a script sign being written out, one socket at a time. This gives the appearance of an invisible hand writing the name in fire. . . . . .

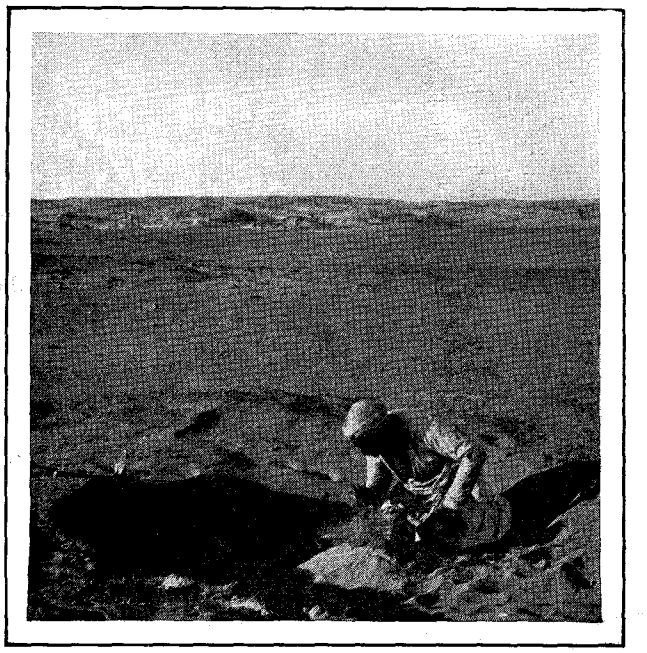
"The various switches, levers, wheels, and parts of these machines are all finished ready for use, and, in an emergency, an order which is received in the morning's mail can be on the cars at night. Such a machine to be built outright without the parts in stock would probably take six men a full week of eight hours a day."

A WONDERFUL EGYPTIAN FOSSIL-BED

INTERESTING new skeletons of prehistoric animals from the Fayoum desert, in Egypt, have just been brought to this country by an expedition directed by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, at which institution some of the finds have just been put on exhibition. Fossils were discovered in this region nearly thirty years ago, but it has been carefully explored for only about ten years. Mr. Walter L. Beasley, writing in *The Scientific American*, says:

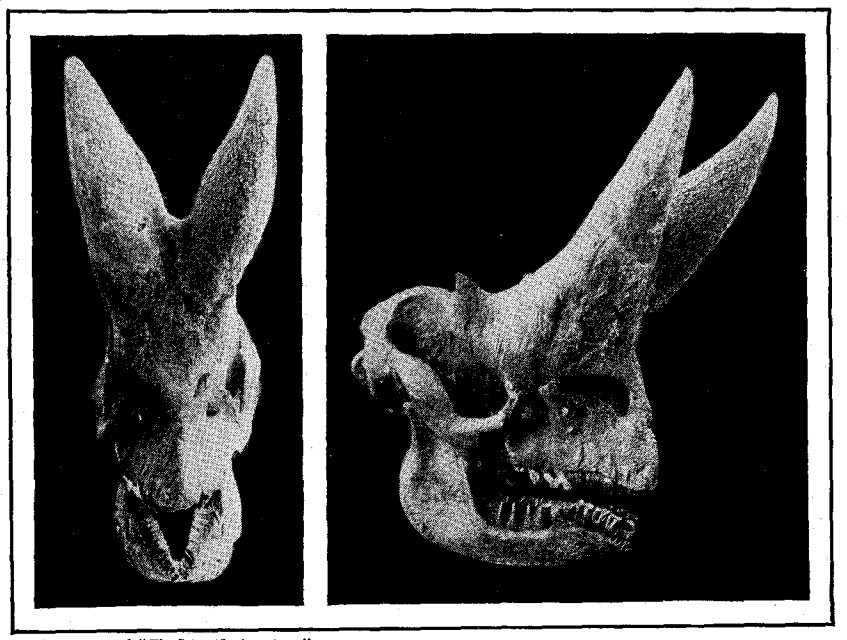
"The Fayoum district is a natural depression about fifty miles in diameter situated in the Libyan Desert, fifty miles southwest of Cairo, and separated from the Nile Valley by a narrow strip of desert land. In this basin was the ancient Lake Mœris, some 300 feet above the present brackish shallow sheet of water now known as Birket-el-Qurun. This depression is divided into a series of terraces, or fossil-bearing beds, some reaching to the height of 1,000 feet. These imposing formations rise tier upon tier, amphitheater-like. The principal bone-bearing layer, composed of loose red sand in which scattered bones could be seen embedded, was only forty feet in thickness, but miles in horizontal extent. . . . . .

"Just why the astonishing and extraordinary number of the ancient animals of Africa found their burial-place in this particular spot of the Fayoum is attributed by Professor Osborn to the following circumstances: In remote times, long before the Nile had come into existence, a mighty river flowed north and emptied its waters into the Mediterranean, then 140 miles south of its present boundaries. Here, at this point, a sandbar had checked the river current. The animals had evidently drifted some distance downstream with the sand and gravel, all the bones floating apart or having been pulled apart by turtles and crocodiles, so that a skeleton of an animal could never be found intact. In this manner animals of every kind, big and little, herbivorous and carnivorous, in every degree of preservation, a few being hard and perfect, others soft and crumbling, had been washed down and heaped together. In every case the bones were only partly petrified, a condition entirely different from the hard and rocklike state in which fossils are found in the sandstone matrix in Western America. Seldom were two bones of one animal found together. The skulls were as a rule badly broken."



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FINDING THE GREAT SKULL OF THE ARSINOITHERIUM IN THE FAYOUM DESERT, EGYPT.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FRONT AND SIDE VIEWS OF THE ARSINOITHERIUM SKULL, Found by the Egyptian Geological Survey.

It is now in the Cairo Museum. The projections that look like ears are powerful horns.

The bones are so soft, we are told, that they can not be removed until shellac has been poured over them to consolidate them. One of the most important finds in this region is the skull of the giant arsinoitherium, one of the most extraordinary land mammals of the fossil world. This remarkable beast is entirely new to science. Says Mr. Beasley:

"The dominating and all-powerful feature of the arsinoitherium was the long pair of sharp-pointed horns, protruding upward and outward above the nose for nearly two feet, an appendage both dangerous and fantastic. Undoubtedly no contemporary could cope with and withstand a mad rush and furious charge from an animal thus armed. Arsinoitherium was the brute king of the Fayoum during Eocene times, some two or three million years ago. The discovery of this strange beast by the members of the Egyptian Geological Survey only a few years back is said to have afforded one of the greatest surprizes of modern paleontological explorations. From the skull and other bones secured by Professor Osborn's party, together with the material of English investigators, the make-up of the queer animal's body has been pretty accurately determined. . . . The animal's body combined the shape of the rhinoceros and elephant. The monster was named after the Egyptian Queen Arsinoë, famous for her beauty, . . . and after her death the patron goddess of the Fayoum. The animal stood about six feet high and was nearly ten feet in length; the bones of the skeleton were massive and the body heavy. The neck was short, and could be freely moved up and down, and was therefore well adapted to toss an enemy up in the air. The feet were short, the five toes spreading out like those of the modern elephant. The teeth consisted of high-crowned, sharply crested grinders fitted for grazing upon the harder kind of herbage. The narrow muzzle of the head indicated that the animal did not graze, but browsed upon the low bushes and herbage. As to the character of the land-

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scape and the natural environment surrounding the primitive group of animals inhabiting the area of the Fayoum and the Libyan Desert in the days of arsinoitherium, Professor Osborn advances the opinion, based on the structure of the fossilized remains, that it was a savannah country, partly open, partly wooded, with about the same temperature as to-day. The animals were those which might have lived almost exclusively in a fairly well-watered delta or estuary country bordering the sea, not densely forested, but with stretches of sandy plains or muddy bottom lands, traversed by large streams, having currents of considerable velocity. These land mammals, twenty-seven of which have so far been discovered, with several new ones by the museum, were all relatively short-footed and slow-moving, only two swift-running types being known, one an active carnivore. From a study of the structure of the limbs and feet, it has been determined that these ancient groups of land animals were adapted and fitted for walking on partly sandy or sinking ground."

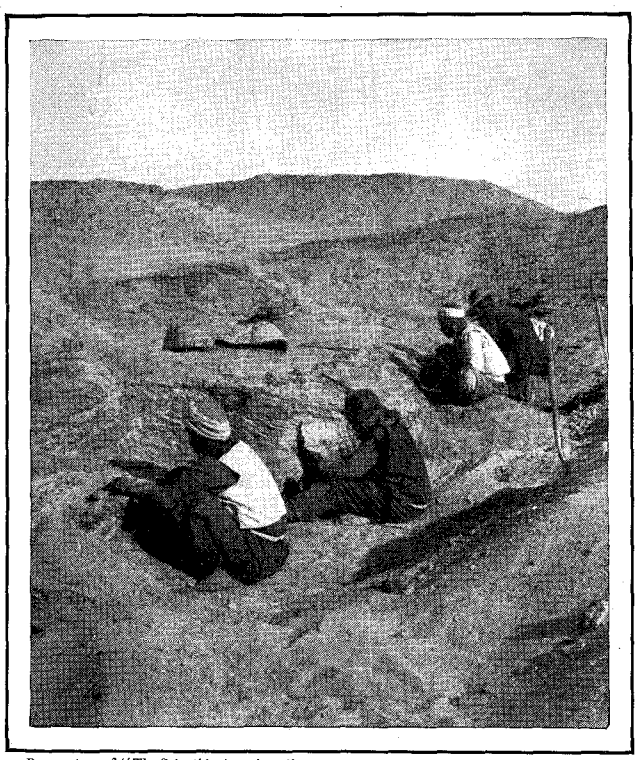
SOURCE OF THE EARTH'S MAGNETISM

THAT the earth is a great magnet we all know, and it was long ago suggested that it is an electromagnet—that its magnetism is due to electric currents encircling it from east to west. But what causes these currents? It has seemed likely to many students of the subject that they are in some way connected with the earth's rotation—that the earth is like the armature of a great dynamo in the sun's magnetic field. This view seems essentially that of Dr. F. A. Black, who contributes an article on "The Earth as a Magnet" to *Harper's Magazine* (New York, October). Says this writer:

"The advances in electrical science, in its relation to nature, have of late years brought many to believe that the sun is our great storehouse of electricity; that the ether of surrounding space is electric in character, and that electricity itself may even be atomic in structure.

"Thus the sun, in pouring out light and heat, is believed to be also pouring out electricity, or electric energy, to all surrounding space. Whether in the form of waves of the surrounding ether or of physical particles, this electrical stream flows on to the earth on the side of the globe which is exposed to the sun. As the earth in its daily motion rotates eastward, causing the sun apparently to pass around the earth daily in a westward direction, this stream or flow of electricity is caused to wind constantly around the earth in a westward direction, a coil, so to speak, being completed in each daily rotation. Thus the magnetization of the earth very probably results in a manner exactly analogous to that employed when a needle is magnetized by an electric current through a right-handed spiral coil. . . . . .

"There would seem to be reason for believing, at least tentatively: (1) that the earth in its physical structure consists to such an extent of magnetizable material that it is capable, as a whole, of being converted into a magnet; (2) that an electrical stream, or current, is received by the earth on the side exposed to the sun, which, through the earth's rotation, is coiled around the earth from east to west causing the earth to become an electromagnet; (3) that the conversion of the earth into an electromagnet in this manner is the cause of the directive tendency of the magnetic needle, both in declination and dip; while the diversities and peculiarities connected with the method of magnetization are the cause of the constant changes and anomalies in the movements of the needle; and (4) that the method of magnetization, and the character of the exposure of the earth to the sun, and the irregularities of the earth itself in both form and composition, are the causes which decide the position of the terrestrial magnetic poles and equator, and the changes which occur in relation thereto."



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

EGYPTIAN AND ARAB HELPERS AT WORK IN THE FOSSIL-QUARRIES. SPECIMENS WERE FOUND SIX AND EIGHT FEET BELOW THE TOP OF THE SANDY SURFACE.

MEDICAL SPECIALISTS—GOOD AND BAD

NOT every one who poses as a "specialist" has really special knowledge, if we are to believe an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, September). The medical specialist, he says, was until recently always the product of gradual evolution from the general practitioner. Instead of being ready-made, as is now often the case, he served an apprenticeship in general medicine before taking up his special line of work. But—

"Nowadays we see many a young graduate look with disdain upon the career of a general practitioner; nothing will satisfy him but to start as a full-fledged surgeon or gynecologist, or some other species of 'ist.' Is it any wonder, then, that the physician is apt to regard specialism as a menace to his own field of usefulness? The surgical fledgling, whose education has been acquired in a post-graduate course of instruction, and whose sole conception of treatment is summed up in a cutting operation, is all too common. Unlimited assurance—such as ignorance often confers—and business ability may give him an undeserved prominence in a community; but viewed in his true light he is a disgrace to the specialty he professes to follow, and to him is attributable no small share of the distrust on the part of the physician toward surgical modes of treatment in internal diseases.

"From what has been said, the inference must not be drawn that the surgical aspirant of the present era must have devoted many years to general medical practise before taking up his special line of work. Life is too strenuous nowadays for such an evolution, however desirable it may be in some respects.

"But the profession has the right to demand—and so has the public—that no one shall be entitled to practise general surgery until he has fulfilled certain fundamental requirements, and these, at the minimum, should consist of an interneship in the surgical service of a hospital and an adequate term of clinical work under supervision of a competent surgeon, at least as regards major operative technic.

"Every one who reads the signs of the times is aware that much more will be required of the coming generation of surgeons than mere technical skill. The days of thrilling exhibitions of operative dexterity are passed.

"The leaders in modern surgery are not only good operators but equally good diagnosticians; they know not only *how* to cut, but *why* to cut. This development of diagnostic acumen can not fail to act as a wholesome check to reckless operations and to unnecessary exploratory procedures. It gives assurance to the practitioner that a surgical consultation means something more than resort to the knife—that he will not be superseded in the management of the case unless the conditions so demand.

"Thus the surgeon will become not so much a specalist as a physician who knows how to use the knife."

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ON CHURCHES FINDING THEMSELVES

CHURCHES to-day need nothing so much as a clearer view of what they are in the world for. The writer of these words, which appear in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), makes the implication that "many a church is more absorbed in considering what it shall do to be saved than what it can do to save others." It recommends that now and then the prayer-meeting hour be taken "to talk over the special mission of the individual church, in view of its composition, its environment, its relation to other churches." By such means as these it is intimated that churches may come really to "know their fields in the sense that they have an accurate acquaintance with the different human types found in it, with the working life of the average man or woman, with what other churches may be undertaking to do in the same district." The kind of thing proposed is illustrated by an account of the report recently rendered of the condition and influence of the Free Churches in Liverpool. We read:

"The president of the Free-Church Council, a layman of consecration and initiative, secured an expert to spend six months in obtaining a comprehensive survey of the city. The man chosen was a son of Dr. Alfred Rowland, a prominent Congregational pastor and one of the official English delegates to the recent Louisville International Sunday-school Convention. Mr. Rowland has now issued a report which not only bristles with startling figures and facts, but, as a writer in *The British Weekly* says, is the summons of a seer. The facts which he cites relating to church attendance, even in thoroughly Protestant districts, are discouraging. In seventeen representative churches only 12.5 per cent. of the sittings were occupied, as against 40 per cent. in 1881, when the last church census was taken. The evening congregations had shrunk in the same period from 57 per cent. to 28 per cent., and what is true of Liverpool, the third city in size in the United Kingdom, is probably measurably true of other large cities like Birmingham, Bradford, Sheffield, and Leeds.

"But the best part of the report is its constructive quality. Mr. Rowland recommends less concern with political issues by the Free Churches and a concentration on united educational, evangelistic work, regular open-air meetings in summer and occasional united prayer- and conference-meetings by churches in the same district. He urges that a comprehensive scheme of house-to-house visitation be developed. He was struck by the absence of anything approximating the parochial system of general visitation, with the little use made of virile, modern pamphlets challenging the indifference and unbelief of the people, with the insufficient use of deaconesses and other trained women, with the large number of small unattached missions struggling for existence. He would have in the church-buildings a more general use of sacred pictures."

DR. GEORGE P. ECKMAN,

Who says the minister is compelled to consider Socialism "as a philosophy of society" and "a body of religion."

Such an investigation, this journal thinks, represents the kind of inquiry which the churches should make, with or without the aid of imported experts. It continues:

"With the possible exception of the largest cities, it is possible for any community so to organize its own Christian forces that definite and comprehensive knowledge of the field can be obtained. The Sage Foundation is furnishing the churches a fine example of the way in which to ascertain economic, social, and industrial conditions. Last winter a small army of trained sociologists spent months in such a study of Pittsburg, and this coming winter Boston is to be similarly investigated. Mrs. Sage does not wish to bestow her millions without being convinced that good use is to be made of every individual gift. The churches, as a rule, have not large funds to devote to any scientific investigaton, but they have, or are supposed to have, some claim on the time, interest, and energies of their members, and the churches in the aggregate are expending millions of dollars every year on their own maintenance. It is at least possible for the church that is spending as little as $1,000 a year to consider what it is spending the money for and whether it is well invested. It is possible, without the outlay of a single cent for an expert investigator, to become acquainted with the field of human life in its own vicinity.

"Such knowledge is sure to lead to action even if, as in the case of this Liverpool investigation, the conditions disclosed are on the face of them disheartening. General Grant used to say that while he was interested in knowing at what point the enemy intended to strike, he was more concerned to know where he himself purposed to strike. The church that knows what it wants to do and goes about it vigorously and patiently will find its own life broadening and deepening, for nothing is more inspiring than a definitive objective."

THE MINISTER'S RELATION TO SOCIALISM

SOCIALISM has taken such a hold upon the thought and activities of the modern world that the Christian minister, says Dr. George P. Eckman, of New York, "can no longer disregard the competitive influence" of it "in the field of his professional activities." The clergyman is compelled, this writer goes on to say, to consider Socialism "as a philosophy of society, a scheme of reform, a system of political economy, and a body of religion; and each of these phases must be studied by him not merely as an academic question, but in its practical relation to the Gospel of Jesus Christ which he has been ordained to preach." There are, however, in Dr. Eckman's view, some qualifications to be made in the wholesale acceptance of this social scheme which he sets forth in *The Christian Advocate* (New York). The minister, he thinks—

"Should not hastily conclude that Socialism is applied Christianity, as is frequently urged, tho this contention may have the support of very great names, and tho by Christianity may be meant simply the social message of Jesus. There is, doubtless, a strong temptation to link Christianity with Socialism, when one sees the alarming disposition of the working classes to prefer the halls where Socialist orators are declaiming their doctrines, to the churches where the Gospel of Christ is being preached. But before allowing himself to be persuaded that the churches can arrest this tendency by the adoption of Socialism, on the ground of its practical identity with the social teachings of Jesus, the Christian minister should carefully examine the materialistic basis of Socialism, and observe its point of view respecting the source of authority, the highest good of humanity, and the process by which it proposes to redeem society. He will then discover some fundamental differences which will give him pause. He will see, for example, that while Socialism teaches that a change of circumstances will effect a change of character, Christianity teaches that a change of character will effect a change of circumstances. This is but one hint, out of many which might be suggested, to mark the essential distinctions which exist between these competing faiths. As he scrutinizes these differences one by one, the student will perceive at length that even those who call themselves Christian Socialists are in many instances Socialists first, and Christians afterward, if they find that Christianity can be used to buttress their opinions; while the true disciples of Jesus are Chris-

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tians first, and Socialists afterward, if they find that logically, and in loyalty to their Master, they must become such.

"He should not forget that the current interest in social problems is traceable to nineteen centuries of Christian teaching more than to any other cause whatsoever, and that in countries where Christianity has never been a dominant influence in the lives of the people there is no serious agitation on these questions. He should at the same time frankly admit, in the interests of truth, that organized Christianity has often been a long distance behind the social ideals it was charged with proclaiming and exemplifying by its Founder. This should be credited, however, to human infirmity, and not to Christianity itself. In any case the Christian minister, like every other student of contemporary history, is bound to distinguish between the social spirit of the age, which may have one origin, and any economic scheme which is coexistent with it, and may have a totally different origin."

Going on to discover if possible a *via media* between the extremes of acceptance and rejection of the doctrine, this writer declares that "the minister should apply the social teachings of Jesus fearlessly, but equitably, never being deceived into supposing that all Socialists are altruistic and all individualists are selfish."

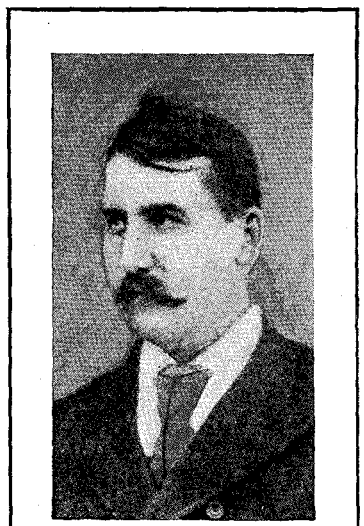
"On the one hand, extreme Socialists lie open to the charge of caring little for the Golden Rule, when it stands in the way of their accomplishing the revolution which they are inciting; and on the other hand, there are individualists who are proving by heroic sacrifices their faith in the brotherhood of humanity. There are, as Kingsley and Maurice recognized long ago, 'unsocial Christians and unchristian Socialists.'

"As the authorized interpreter of the social teachings of Jesus, he should strive to mediate between the radical Socialists, who are hostile to the Church, and the conservative churchmen, who are impatient of Socialism's methods and ignorant of its motives. One way to deal with Socialism is to regard it as an unmitigated menace to modern civilization, to anathematize it as anarchism (which of all things in the world it is not), and to denounce it as a wicked fanaticism which must be exterminated at any cost. But this is a very bad and futile way to meet it. Too many ministers have already adopted this misguided policy, with the result that they have helped to widen the breach which yawns between the Church and the hand-workers. It is their business to relieve instead of increase the misunderstanding of organized Christianity's attitude toward economic and social reform, which clouds the minds of so many working people. It is perfectly fatuous to veer away from Socialism as tho it were a malignant contagion to be shunned by all self-respecting persons. As N. P. Gilman says, 'A people that refuses to talk of Socialism declares its own Philistinism; a church that dreads to inquire how far Jesus Christ was a communist has lost too much of his spirit.'

"It would seem as if the Christian minister were in a peculiarly advantageous position to deal fairly with the economic aspects of the social problem. He is not personally identified with those capitalistic interests which might be presumed, under other circumstances, to influence his judgment. It is true that he derives a large share of his financial support from those who are essentially committed to things as they are. But the average clergyman is much beyond the reach of the bread-and-butter argument, so far as it relates to his own comfort; while over against any disposition, which might lurk in his bosom, to permit himself to be unduly affected by the advocates of the current economic régime is the traditional alliance of his profession with the interests of the unfortunate classes, whose miseries, it is claimed, are accentuated by the despotisms of our modern civilization."

THE DOUKHOBORS DEFENDED

IT is a slander on a virtuous and worthy people, says a writer about the Doukhobors, that the world knows them only as "a half-crazed race of individuals living in the North, who occasionally throw away their clothes and start out naked to make trouble for the police." He avers that the world with equal propriety might "picture the Americans as lawless savages who gather themselves together into howling mobs and burn negroes at the stake; or the English as a tyrannical and barbarous people who put their women into jail for demanding votes."



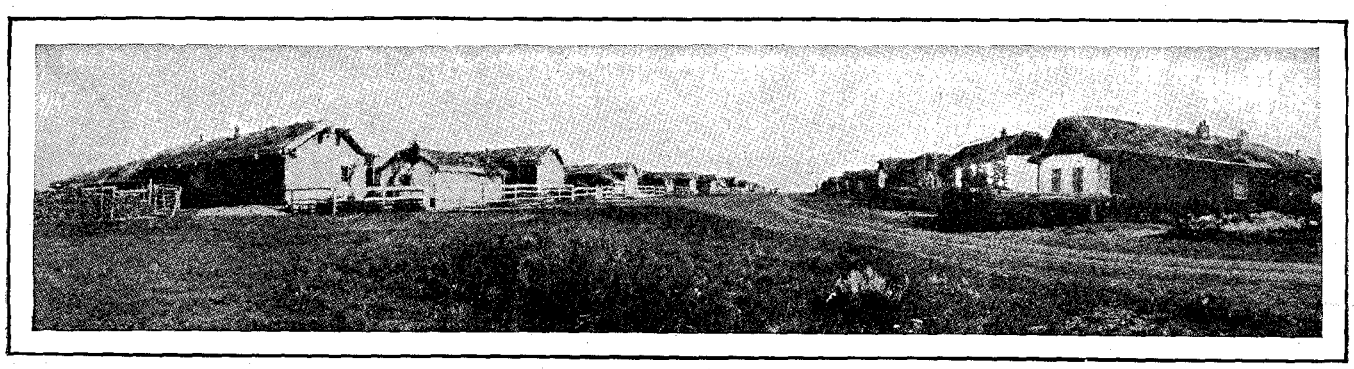
PETER VERIGIN,
The present leader of the Doukhobors.

The Doukhobors, from the meaning of their Russian name, are "wrestlers with the spirit, that is," so Mr. Bruce Barton explains in *The Home Herald* (Chicago), "those who refuse to use force or to bear arms." He goes on to define them more exactly:

"They are a people who have differed consistently with the established church in Russia and have refused its ministrations and forms as meaningless; and they have also refused to resist oppression or to resent injuries by the use of force or even to bear arms in the Russian cause. Indeed it is said that when a number of them were forced into the front rank of battle in the war of the Crimea, they threw down their arms, while the battle raged all about them, and sang psalms and hymns at the top of their voices until they were driven back to the rear. The word of Christ, that man shall not take up arms against his fellow man, is the first commandment to them, which accounts for the great bulk of the tribulation which has come upon them, and explains why they are in Canada to-day."

The belief in "one God" is the corner-stone of their faith. On the subject of the Trinity it is difficult, says Mr. Barton, to get clear answers from them. To them Christ "is a Savior and the great Teacher." Further:

"Every man is divine in that he has the spirit of God within him; Christ was divine because he had more of this spirit than any other man who has ever lived, but in no other sense. Certain



A DOUKHOBOR VILLAGE IN CANADA.
They are a people, says Bruce Barton, whose "peculiarities are not so pronounced nor of such a character that they hide the real sturdy, industrious, intelligent stock which is underneath."

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of them have believed that the spirit of Christ passed at his death into another man, and hence, descending through the ages, lodged finally in the person of their first leader, who transmitted it in turn to his successors. So that some of the leaders have demanded that they be worshiped as divine, and at certain periods the people have rendered them this devotion. Indeed, it seems that there is a certain portion who attribute divinity to their present leader, but it is exceedingly hard to get testimony on this subject because of the natural secretiveness of the people and their long-fostered habit of answering all inquiries in terms of the formulas which their leaders have taught. But the position of the great majority is clear. They believe he is chosen by God, and they render him true obedience, but that he is divine in any other sense than they themselves they do not admit.

"For they are all divine. The spirit of God is lodged in each one of them, and so it is that in their services they begin always by bowing each to the other, doing reverence thus to the spirit within. They accept the Bible as a great and true Book and they quote it very often, but they do not think that it, or belief in it, is essential to salvation. The true Church exists everywhere throughout the world in those whom God himself has chosen, whether Jews, or Mohammedans, or Christians. Salvation is not a matter of forms or theories, or of churches, or of gifts to the poor. It comes through a change in the inner life. They talk very little about religion or rules of conduct and a great deal about the 'God within.' In these later years they have developed into communists."

It was the great pilgrimage of 1902 that brought down upon them the largest measure of abuse. But this religious *trek*, we are told, was participated in by only a minority of them, yet "it will stand always in the public mind as representing their true character." We read:

"Long after the pilgrimage was over and the poor deluded pilgrims had returned to their homes, the real cause of the mad excursion was found in some letters written by Verigin to a friend and published in a Russian paper, the organ of the sect. The Doukhobor leader is a man of wonderful executive ability and power, but, like some other gentlemen who have these same qualifications and hold also positions of influence, he writes too much and sometimes writes very foolish letters. The letters which were published were disjointed, illogical, and almost senseless, but they were eagerly circulated and devoured by the bewildered settlers who were hungry for encouragement and advice. Phrases which meant nothing were construed by them into veritable commandments which must be instantly carried out. Put into the hands of a mad zealot, the letters became instruments of wonderful power, sufficient to carry away after him over 1,600 deluded pilgrims.

"Starting from one of the Western settlements, the zealot leader gathered about him a little following which grew in numbers as they went through one village after another. They were going to meet Christ. They had purified themselves and they would go with him up to heaven. Their leader preached to them that it is wrong to make use of metals obtained from the earth and smeltered by the labor of enslaved humanity, that it is wrong to train horses or cattle to do our work, that it is also wrong to use money which, bearing the image and superscription of Cæsar, ought to be rendered back to Cæsar. It is also wrong, he said, to till the ground, for men thus accomplish nothing more than to 'spoil the earth,' when they might meet Jesus in a tropical country where food grows abundantly and is ready to man's hand. Moreover, we have the example of Jesus abandoning his work at the carpenter's bench to go back and forth through the country preaching repentance to men. It all sounds foolish, but it was very real to the ignorant peasant mind.

"Their numbers grew gradually until there were 1,600 of them. In each village those pilgrims who joined the wild parade would let loose their cattle, throw away their tools, even going so far as to cut the hooks and eyes off their clothes, that they might not be polluted by metal wrought out of slavery, and then, giving their money over to the land agent as the local representative of Cæsar, they would start out. They were cared for so long as their march lay through the Doukhobor villages, tho the majority of the inhabitants in each one would endeavor to dissuade them from their course. But when they had left behind the last friendly house and started out into the open prairies the real suffering began. Piece by piece they had thrown away their garments until the most of them were stark naked. Some months before, the Lord had revealed to them the iniquity of wearing leather shoes, and thus the pilgrimage had been undertaken barefooted. All along the way the trail which they left over the prairie was worn smooth as a floor and was reddened with the blood which flowed from their cut feet. Yet through snow and blinding rain they trudged steadily onward, day after day, men, women, and children, carrying their sick and infirm, borne up by the superhuman strength which fanaticism supplies. Occasionally they would break forth into the weird strains of a psalm which would rise as it was taken up by one after another until it became a mighty wail of a multitude. The sunken eyes and the drawn expression of each face told of intense suffering, but there was no pause. Now and then their leader, striding on before, would stop, throw his arms wildly in front of him, and then leap forward, clutching the air, and crying, 'I see him; I see Jesus.' Behind him his followers would go insane at his words and the chant would rise to a wild scream, and they would plunge forward again in the fruitless chase."

In all such pilgrimages, the writer adds, the majority have not taken part, and "in each case they have been frowned on by their leader and by the better informed element in every village."

"UNINTERESTING" APOLOGETICS

TO be uninteresting is to be unacceptable. That this principle should be applied to religious truth arouses the protesting voice of *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati). This journal takes issue with a recent magazine writer, unnamed, who says that "the old apologetic is out of date, not because it attempts to prove so many unbelievable things, but because it attempts to prove so many things in which men have no interest. Much mattered in other days which does not matter now." "Uninteresting, forsooth!" exclaims the writer, and puts the question, "Shall religious truth, inspired by God's Spirit, be given up because the world has no interest in it?" His answer is given by implication in what here follows:

"The test, then, of the value of religious and theological teaching, nowadays, is not whether it is true, inspired, credible, or anything of the sort, but simply whether it is interesting. To such a pass have we come in these remarkable days that it is not a matter simply of faith or unbelief, but one of being interesting, and interesting to the shallow, the worldly, the frivolous, the obdurate, the conceited. Surely, according to this conception these are remarkable times in which we live and move and have our being.

"Rationalistic malcontents have frequently called for a revision of the faith of the evangelical world on the ground that it is not in accordance with their ideas. They say they can not believe it. This is bad, and it is sad; but, if they are really thoughtful and sober-minded, it shows at least that they have been exercising some part of their intelligence even if they are lacking in that highest intelligence which we call faith. But this latest demand is that religion and theology must be interesting to even those who do not think, and who can not think, and who do not wish to think seriously at all, under penalty of being brushed to one side and out of sight as being out of date.

"When was such an absurdity as this ever seriously considered before? As well might a freshman undertake to revise the whole college curriculum on the ground that it does not interest him as he looks forward to it. If he sees no prospect of being interested in the classics, mathematics, science, or philosophy, the wise and sapient thing will be to cut all these things out, and let a list of topics be selected that will commend themselves to his mature and well-balanced judgment. Such a course would be as wise as to make up the articles of our faith and worship to suit the tastes of those whose only taste in such matters is to have no taste for them at all.

"A good deal of deference has been paid to the tastes and preferences of the young people, in recent years, as to the nature of the services and as to the person of the pastor. Within proper limits this is well enough, but if there is a going to the extreme of deferring in really essential matters to the immature and the uninformed, then we might as well write 'Ichabod' over all our places of worship, for their glory will have departed."

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THE COMING MISCHA ELMAN

THE great popularity of Kubelik in this country will in the coming season be challenged by another youthful virtuoso on the violin. It is Mischa Elman, a Russian Jew, who is now in his seventeenth year. His success in Europe has been, if anything, greater than that enjoyed by his Polish *confrère* at an equal age; while in London, where he has lately made his home, his appearances bring forth the highest praise from critics on all sides. He seems never to have been ranked within the "infant-prodigy" class; for, tho he began playing in public when a mere boy, he was early regarded as having a mature musical intelligence. He was born in Talnoje, a small town in the district of Kief, Russia. His grandfather was a violinist noted in that part, and the boy at a very early age began to play on a quarter-size instrument. When he was five years old he played at a concert before the Princess Ourosov, president and owner of Talnoje. The lady at once offered to pay for his education and adopt him if he would renounce his Judaic faith and become a Christian.

"You have a great fortune in that boy," she said to his father.

"You are so rich and I am so poor," he replied; "if, madam, I have one little fortune, why do you want to take it from me?"

The offer was declined, and the father sold his little property and removed to Odessa for the benefit of his son's musical education. *The Musician* (Boston, November), from which we are quoting, continues the boy's remarkable story. Thus:

"In the month of May, 1896, Mischa, aged five, became a student at the Imperial School of Music at Odessa, his teacher of the violin being Prof. Alexander Fiedelmann, a distinguished pupil of Dr. Brodsky. The boy duly appeared before the Board of Examiners, M. Emil Mlynarski being chief of the violin department. Until he entered the room Mischa had never before seen a pianoforte! The floor was so slippery and he so nervous and frightened that he tumbled down, fiddle and all; but the moment he put the bow to his violin he recovered himself. On being asked his age, he replied 'Three months,' and to the question, 'How long have you learned the violin?' the answer came, 'Five years!' Some ladies on the council of the school said, 'We have never before had so young a student; why should we force a child like this to work?' The director replied, 'We shall never have to work this boy; he will become an honor to our school.'

"Mischa was accepted as a free pupil at the school, but his father had to maintain him; and for the sake of the boy the family suffered great privations during their residence in Odessa.

"In November, 1902, Prof. Leopold Auer, head of the violin department in the St. Petersburg Conservatory, then on a professional tour in South Russia, heard the lad play and was so greatly struck with his wonderful talent that he agreed to take him as a pupil if he could obtain the permission of the Czar for Mischa and his family to reside in St. Petersburg, as no Jew born outside the city was allowed to live either in the Russian capital or in Moscow. The requisite permission was obtained, but not without considerable difficulty. In the end Auer accepted him as a free pupil, and the Elman family removed to St. Petersburg. Altho there was great rivalry between Mischa and another student, the former so rapidly shot ahead that he soon outdistanced all his competitors.

"In October, 1904, a violinist prodigy came to St. Petersburg who at that time had made a great stir in the world. To Professor Auer the critics said:

"'Have you ever heard anything like this before?'

"'Yes,' he replied, 'I have a pupil in my class who can play this boy's head off.'

"'Why, then, do you not produce him?' they inquired; 'it is easy enough to make such a statement, but let us hear him.'

"Arrangements were accordingly made for Mischa to appear at the Deutscher Liedertafel, the most important musical society in St. Petersburg. Now, it had always been the prerogative of Auer to play at this, the opening meeting of the season. On this occasion, however, he sent a message saying that he was too unwell to play. . . . Great was the astonishment, not to say amusement, of the audience when a little fellow of thirteen appeared as Auer's substitute! Mischa played the Mendelssohn 'Concerto' (with pianoforte accompaniment), one of Chopin's nocturnes, and Paganini's 'Moto Perpetuo,' and with such success that the little fiddler was then and there engaged by a German concert agent, who was present, to play in Berlin.

"On October 12, 1904, Mischa and his father arrived at Berlin. There they narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation at the hotel where they had passed the night. It had been arranged that at

MISCHA ELMAN,

A violinist of seventeen who, after the conquest of Europe, appears this season in America.

noon the next day the boy should play privately before a select audience of musical critics and others. As the youthful violinist did not arrive, the agent hastened to the hotel to find Elman and his father almost in a state of collapse. Two doctors managed to restore consciousness, but it was feared that the boy would be unable to play. With rare pluck, however, he pulled himself together, saying, 'I must play; my future depends upon it, and I can not disappoint them.' He treated his select audience to the Bach 'Chaconne,' and then said, 'I can not play any more,' and left the platform crying. The next day he was well enough to play before Joachim, and on the following day he gave his first public recital."

His English début was made at Queen's Hall on March 21, 1905, when he played Tchaikovsky's "Concerto" "in a most masterly manner," says an account in the London *Musical Times*, "not only with faultless technic, but with perfect phrasing and poetic insight, rare even in an artist of high repute." His conquest of London was immediately followed by that of Paris, of which we read:

"He made his first appearance in the French capital at his own concert given at the Salle des Agriculteurs on April 2, 1905. In pieces by Bach, Paganini, and Saint-Saëns he created quite a sensation, and was welcomed with extraordinary enthusiasm. He also played at a Colonne concert—an event which recalls an interesting incident related by Mr. Elman, Mischa's father, in connection with his son's St.-Petersburg period.

"M. Colonne conducted an important orchestral concert in the Russian capital in 1904, at which Mischa, anxious to play in public with the orchestra, offered to play without fee. This was agreed to. But when at the rehearsal M. Colonne called for the soloist and a small boy appeared carrying his violin, the great French conductor exclaimed in tones of indignant astonishment:

"'What! this is an insult to me. I have conducted for the greatest

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artists, but never before have I received such an insult.' M. Colonne was urged to hear the boy.

"'Hear him,' he replied, 'no, I will not; he must play with piano-forte accompaniment only.'

"When at night the concert took place, and after Mischa had played Wieniawski's 'Faust' fantasia, M. Colonne, himself a violinist, made his way to the platform and said to the boy:

"'I owe you an apology; I should have considered it an honor to have conducted the orchestra with such a player. My orchestra in Paris is at your disposal, and I will give you a fee never before known there.'"

FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRAMATIC TASTE

FRENCH people like acting, we like actresses. This difference, says Mrs. John Van Vorst, accounts for the contrast between the French theater and ours, and makes the former superior to ours. "So long as our predilections lend their favor to the personal," she observes, "we shall have remarkable stars; but not until the art rather than the artist interests us can we have a national theater." She makes the frequently repeated charge that in America the stage "seems satisfactorily occupied for the public only when a 'star' is figuring, and perfectly void during the absence of the same star." In France, on the other hand, the star is looked upon as "a slight breach of theatrical etiquette." The star represents to this writer the quintessence of self-consciousness, which quality she calls "the curse of our introspective puritanism." She explains that one element of primary education in France is the cultivation of self-forgetfulness; for its opposite, self-consciousness, is looked upon not only as a social but as a moral defect. The point is thus amplified in Mrs. Van Vorst's article in *Lippincott's* for November:

MRS. JOHN VAN VORST,

Who declares that our excessive self-consciousness produces "stars," but kills the real life of drama.

"If the primary education . . . bars out self-consciousness as a moral fault, it teaches also the dangers of '*personality*.' To be a person, to stand for something by oneself, is to forget momentarily the general interests of society. Come, away with individual aspirations! (Thus the French primary education proceeds.) Let us be each the anonymous part of a general whole. Let our entire interest be, not in ourselves, never in ourselves, but in that whole. Now, the whole may be marriage, it may be the family, it may be the latest play composed for the most *boulevardier* theater. The *milieu* changes nothing for the principle. The French, no matter how or where they may be situated, work always for an *ensemble*."

The difference in French and American stage traditions is traced to a fundamental difference in the character and education of the two peoples. The writer puts it in these words:

"In America every man, woman, and child has an ideal of some sort. No matter what the sort, the ideal is his own. He believes in it. He is ready to live and die for it—or to be disgusted with himself for not having done so. He forges ahead in his own particular line. There is room in the land for his thought and his word. This gives him hope. His hope is the chance untried, and the chance untried is his ideal.

"Now, the French are an old, old people, not in the least degenerate—whoever says the contrary does not know whereof he speaks—but old in the wisdom that has years, generations, centuries of experience to verify it. They have lived as a united nation on a bit of ground one-eighth the size of Texas since before Columbus ever caught sight of our national shores.

"In young America everything social, dramatic, ethical is under discussion. In old France everything has been decided. There is no 'untried chance.' Obviously this puts a restraint upon the individual; we find no longer the sporadic case, but the distinct, accomplished type.

"And the effect upon the drama and literature and thence upon acting is important. The 'character-study' play, the life studies, like 'David Harum' and 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,' do not exist in France, because the characters which inspired them are not there to be portrayed. Again, the delightful and improbable sort of farce such as the Rogers Brothers play, the category of poignant dramas like 'The Great Divide,' the very touching plays such as 'The Music Master,' are never written by the Frenchman for his national stage. French people, no more than old people, do not like to roar with laughter, nor to weep real tears, nor to be all 'stirred up' in public.

"A word of illustration makes more patent this declining propensity for real emotion in a people so mature that a word to them is sufficient. In Anglo-Saxon countries and in Germany we are accustomed to see on the stage at the same time one, two, three persons, a dozen pretty girls, all drest alike, all doing the same song, act, or dance.

"On the stage of the café concert the Frenchwoman appears alone. She sings or speaks with almost no gestures, moving but little and conveying every shade of meaning by her voice or her eyes.

"In Italy, the oldest of countries we are wont to call 'decadent,' the person executing a number on a vaudeville program is entirely hidden except for the face, which appears in a frame, like some portrait which has the power to speak, but only of such things as a very trifling change of expression renders comprehensible."

Training to the point of appreciable perfection is the necessary preliminary to an actress's career in France, we are told. "The French actress who has had no training can have no career," asserts Mrs. Van Vorst. Further:

"It has happened occasionally that an actress of repute has become the wife of some man of the world—as, for example, Mademoiselle Reichemberg, who married the Baron de Bourgoing; or 'Croisette,' who married the millionaire, Mr. Stern.

"*The contrary has never happened:* no woman of the world has ever become an actress in France!

"We remember in this connection the phrase which ran the rounds of New York at the début of a certain 'society woman' who some years ago acted on the professional boards:

"'Well, what do you think of Miss X?'

"'Oh,' was the verdict, 'she is such a perfect actress off the stage, and such a perfect lady on it.'

"It does not suffice for the Parisian public that an actress, no matter what her station in life, should be an actress merely off the stage.

"To be a star, when all is said and done, is to be oneself. Those who reach this agreeable degree of liberty are favorites of the people whom they have captivated by their personality. Of the star we hear it said, 'I don't care what she plays, she is always good.' She is, in other words, always herself, and it is herself that we like.

"Bernhardt and Réjane have for a long time succeeded in personally pleasing the public in France. But, as a rule, the Frenchman wants an illusion, he wishes to be persuaded not by the actress, but by her acting.

"And to this end the acting must be very perfect. There must be no trusting to chance inspiration, no waiting to 'feel like it' at the last moment. Acting in France must be a consummate profession."

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MUST THE COMIC SUPPLEMENT GO?

A NOTEWORTHY step in the warfare against the Sunday "comics" was taken last week by the Boston *Herald* in announcing its abandonment of the comic supplement. That accompaniment of Sunday newspaperdom, it declares, has had its day. *The Herald* believes that "a great newspaper no longer needs a clown," so it discards the supplement as it would "throw away any mechanism that had reached the end of its usefulness, or any 'feature' that had ceased to fulfil the purpose of attraction." It gives this further reason:

"Comic supplements have ceased to be comic. They have become as vulgar in design as they are tawdry in color. There is no longer any semblance of art in them, and if there are any ideas they are low and descending lower."

ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE,

Art editor of *The World*, who thinks the comic supplement the modern counterpart of the hieroglyphics on Egyptian obelisks.

That the example is not likely to be quickly followed by New York papers is seen from statements made by editors of *The World* and of Mr. Hearst's papers, which have been among the foremost purveyors of this form of humor. In the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Albert Payson Terhune, acting art editor of *The World*, declares in an interview that the comic supplement is worth retaining. He thinks the pictures comparable to the "curious, quaint hieroglyphics on obelisks and pyramids." Mr. Terhune does not claim for these ancient carvings a comic intention, but calls them primitive, "because the men who wrote them were primitive." Children, like the ancient Egyptians, are "primitive," and likewise are the grown-up people with "crippled educational opportunities." The comics are for them, not for "us." Says Mr. Terhune:

"Nobody contends that the colored comic supplement is artistic. It isn't. It isn't for you and it isn't for me. It is for the people who don't care for fine shades of humor, because they can't appreciate them. The man who finds Mark Twain, for instance, too subtle for his understanding, has no difficulty in laughing at the right moment when he reads of the adventures of Little Nemo.

"It is true that the comic supplement is glaring and gaudy, that its colors blaze out at one, but the people who read it, who really get the most pleasure out of it, are the sort who would not find it interesting otherwise. You hear it said that the comics often teach lessons of immorality or disobedience. I do not think so."

Mr. Terhune goes on to assert that the "Foxy-Grandpa" series has exerted a moral lesson because the "two bad boys who tried to play tricks on a nice old man" never succeeded, and punishment generally followed their transgressions. The "Newly-weds" show "truth to nature." "People who are experiencing the difficulties burlesqued by the artist see the fun that can be made of what seems insurmountable, and, unwilling to appear weak, they brace up their courage and determine to face down the trivial." Mother-in-law jokes, he thinks, have reformed mothers-in-law. Mr. Rudolph Block, editor of the comic supplement of the Hearst newspapers, has this to say:

"It is my firm belief that the comic supplement, as a feature of journalism, is a permanent institution. Its foundation is the desire of human beings to be amused—a foundation that is as old, as substantial, and as everlasting as the desire to be informed. Until fifteen years ago the high price of humorous publications placed them beyond the reach of the average newspaper reader. The extraordinary growth in circulation of every newspaper that undertook to remedy this situation by giving their readers each week as good humor as was contained in the high-priced periodicals was the surest proof of the popularity of humorous pictures.

RUDOLPH BLOCK,

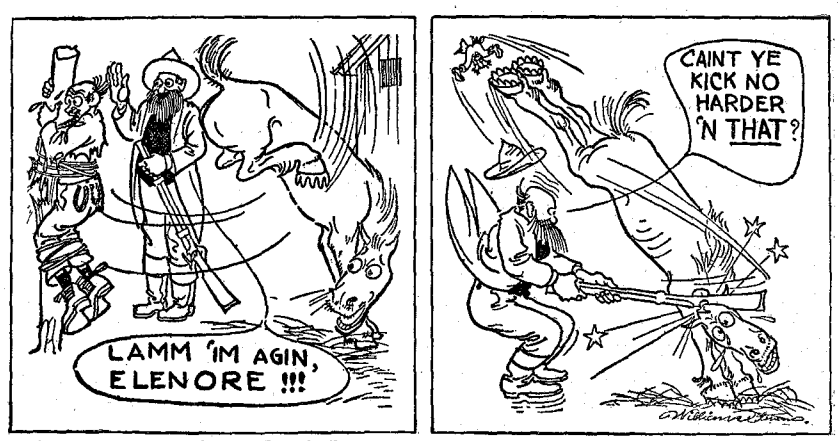
Art editor of the Hearst papers, who believes "the comic supplement, as a feature of journalism, is a permanent institution."

"The quality of comic supplements varies as much as the quality of editorial comment of news selection and of typographical display. The good ones grow and improve; the poor ones decline—and sometimes are abandoned. A person devoid of a sense of humor sees no difference between one comic supplement and another, any more than a person without an ear for music can distinguish between good music and bad music. The public is the best judge, and its verdict is easily ascertained. The common error in the calculation of those who have failed to win public approval for a comic supplement is that the taste of the public is vulgar and that its intelligence is of a low order.

"Look at any comic supplement that has succeeded, and whose droll characters have become household names throughout the United States, and, without a single exception, you will find underlying it all those simple principles and homely virtues that have—and have alone—from time immemorial appealed to the human heart. True, they are exaggerated, but exaggeration is a legitimate function of humor.

"Judged by the standards of lithography, or any other process that produces colored pictures, either by hand or slow machinery, the printing of comic supplements leaves much to be desired. The wonder, however, is that in six days a rotary press can print 800,000 of them at all. And any one who takes the trouble to compare a comic supplement of ten years ago with last Sunday's will be amazed at the progress that has been made, even in the printing.

"The Boston *Herald* says that protests come from the public against a continuance of the comic supplements. For each protest



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A BOSTON COMIC

Appearing coincidently with *The Herald's* decision to abolish the supplement

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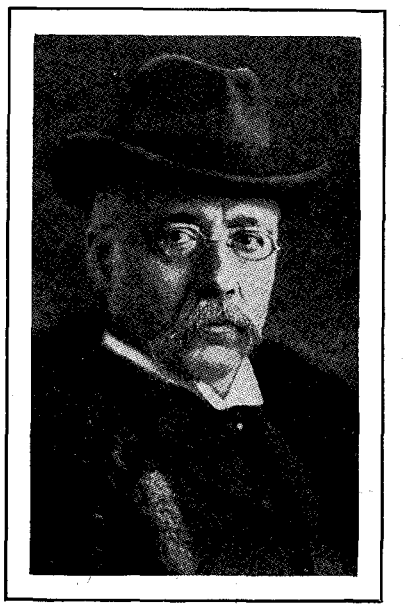
that has ever come to my attention, at least 50,000 new readers have been attracted to the newspapers that publish a good comic supplement.

"As to the poverty of imagination of persons who provide these comic pictures, I venture to say that more thought, more ingenuity, and more creative ability are expended upon every good comic supplement than are displayed in any other department of journalism."

The Evening Post, after opening its columns, as it says, "to the best that the practitioners in that kind could say by way of apology" for the Sunday comic, comments:

"It is alleged that the comic supplements always embody 'pure morals'! But is there any moral quality in the unutterably silly? Is there nothing immoral in going to the immature and the uneducated and steeping their minds with what is vapid, stupid, vulgar, and demoralizing? It is said, too, that children require picture-writing of a glaring sort, and the quiet intimation is that most purchasers of the newspapers having Sunday comics are children intellectually. So one would think, if many of them actually read the senseless stuff. As a matter of fact, we believe, the majority of people throw away the colored supplements along with other rubbish They regard them as a freak of American journalism, which may possibly interest vacant-minded servant-girls or a casual coal-heaver, but which can appeal to no sensible person. A kind of false and hollow prestige has been artificially created about the Sunday comic, which a careful investigation of the facts would, we believe, entirely shatter. The experiment of the Boston *Herald* will be watched with great interest. That journal may find that it will gain in prosperity as well as in self-respect by ceasing to affront the taste of its patrons."



MAX FIEDLER,
The new director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

BOSTON'S DISCOVERY OF "LAMIA"

BOSTON recently went forth to hear for the first time a work of MacDowell's, and incidentally discovered Keats's "Lamia." The Boston Symphony Orchestra, at the first concert under its new director, Max Fiedler, played an early and hitherto unpublished work by the late lamented MacDowell. It was "Lamia," "suggested by the like-named and familiar poem of Keats." Mr. H. T. Parker, who records Boston's musical and dramatic affairs for *The Transcript*, hastens to add parenthetically after writing the above-quoted sentence "familiar, as it will soon appear, is a purely conventional adjective." What happened during the concert is set down by this critic as due possibly to the lurking "perils" of program-books. It proves also perhaps that Boston justifies its reputation as the Athens of America, the literary hub; certainly as showing a commendable determination to sustain the reputation. Mr. Parker writes:

"The learned compiler of the program-book, dutifully and 'spacefully' reprinted almost the whole of Keats's verses. They fill twenty pages in Palgrave's closely printed edition of Keats's poetry. They meandered over almost as many pages of the program-book. To turn its leaves at the beginning of each concert is a weekly pleasure, and there yesterday, and at a glance, was 'Lamia.' One scanned the verses with cursory eye; another dipt deeper and longer into them; a third began deliberate reading. The process and every variation of it became tempting, infectious, as such things do in large assemblies. On and on went Beethoven's 'Eroica' symphony; and on and on went the general reading of 'Lamia.' Look up into the balconies, and many a head was bent over Keats's verses. Look around the floor, and on every side were the upraised program-books open at the poem. The music to which it stirred MacDowell followed, and for the moment the audience was content to supplement its reading with his imaginings. The prelude to 'The Mastersingers,' irresistible, intoxicating, ended the concert; but for many an auditor there was 'Lamia' still to finish. *Sachs* and the masters walked in unheeded procession; *Evchen* and *Walther* wooed unheard; and apprentices danced and townsfolk sang their chorals in vain against the fascination of Keats. In theory the concert was devoted to Beethoven, MacDowell, and Wagner. In actual fact a considerable part of the audience spent the afternoon in the discovery of Keats and his poem of 'Lamia.' There was almost more reason to reflect upon the reading of poetry by this, our generation, than upon the music and the performance. At the least nothing so amusing as this general preoccupation with a poem has happened at the Symphony Concerts in many a day."

The work itself, since it will doubtless figure in programs of this orchestra elsewhere and probably become more widely known through still other channels, merits this quotation of part of Mr. Parker's analysis:

"Unrevised as MacDowell left it, youthful work, as it is, in his progress as a composer, 'Lamia' justified itself. It has its perceptible—or rather its audible—blemishes—the things that he would have uttered differently, more vividly, poignantly, magically, with the larger and finer understanding of the orchestra that the ripening years brought to him. Here and there in the music is the obvious impress of susceptible and unconsciously imitative youth. He says this or that musically, or he says it in a certain fashion because such was the way of youthful composers in the Germany of the eighties, when their minds and fancies were quivering to the kindling examples of Liszt and of Wagner. Much more pervasive in the music, as it seemed at a single hearing, were traits that are clearly and intrinsically MacDowell's own—the romantic glamour and the magical atmosphere of the tone-poem, its essentially 'impressionistic' quality, and its continence of means and methods.

"'Lamia' is 'program music' in the sense in which, in these modern days, most of us are agreed that it is just and reasonable. MacDowell does not seek to follow and suggest in tones the detail of Keats's tale of the shimmering and undulating serpent of the Cretan woods, who loved with bitter and consuming passion young *Lycius* of Corinth; who prayed *Hermes* to make her no less beautiful a woman than she was serpent; whom the god so transformed; who wooed and won the youth; who went to dwell with him in the soft and ambient luxury of his palace; who withered at the bridal feast before the glance and the words of the hard sophist *Apollonius* and was a serpent again, gone into space, and young *Lycius* dead behind. An ambitious young composer of this 1908 might essay the vain task for music of following closely Keats's endlessly detailed verse. MacDowell, writing in 1888, was wiser and in the large sense more imaginative. He sought to suggest in his tone-poem the pervading mood of Keats's poetry and the answering mood that it stirred in him, and the music truly awakes the listener to understanding of both and response to them.

"The music of 'Lamia' is, thus, more than music of romantic glamour and of sensuous warmth. They, so to say, are the immediate qualities, the easy reflexes of Keats's poem. MacDowell penetrates deeper into the spirit and the atmosphere of the verse and gives his music singular body and color from the sensitiveness of his response to them. The passion of *Lamia* and *Lycius* was a passion of enchantment; naught in it in a sense was real and human; the sensuous joys in which they lived, the dreams in which they swam, were as the fumes of magic. Passion and palace, love and life, vanished at the touch of reality. Theirs was an uneasy, unreal, uncanny passion—'rueful' is one of Keats's words for it. MacDowell's music by no slight achievement of imaginative understanding and imaginative expression is no less of such a passion and such a tale."

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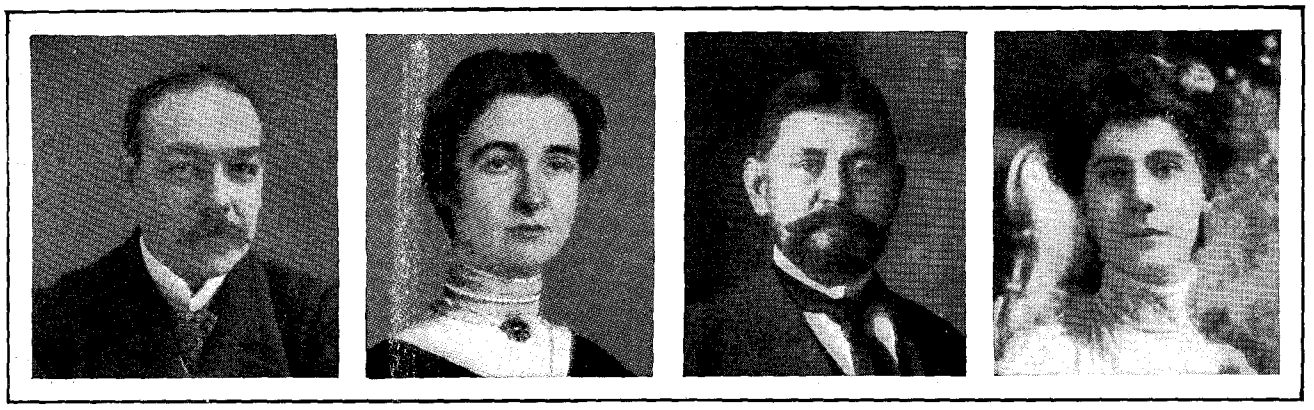

HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, JR. MRS. LEONIDAS HUBBARD. GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ. MISS MABEL WAGNALLS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Alden, Henry Mills. Magazine Writing and the New Literature. 8vo, pp. 321. New York. Harper & Brothers. $2.

Mr. Alden has been for forty years editor of *Harper's Magazine.* In the course of this experience he has been brought in contact with the most distinguished writers of imaginative literature in the English language on both sides of the water. He has practically witnessed and taken part in the rise and domination of the illustrated periodical, and in the present volume he sets before us his views on current literature and the history of periodicalism.

Most of this book will be already familiar to Mr. Alden's readers and admirers, for he has drawn largely on his own "Editor's Study"—a series of papers published in *Harper's Magazine.* But these papers were more or less desultory. They were like the different parts of a machine which have been separately made, fitted, and furbished. When the moment comes for what is technically called assembling these *disjecta membra,* the completed mechanical organism becomes a different thing from its scattered elements. The present work, therefore, is a symmetrical and impressive whole, a harmonious composition, with a distinctive historical and critical meaning.

Part First is historical, and traces the rise of periodical literature until it has reached a place where "no distinction as to quality or as to any substantial values can be made between the best books and the best periodicals." The Second Part is taken up with an account of what the author terms "the new literature," and, we may add, the new style of expression in literature, which Mr. Alden treats in his chapter on "The New Art of Prose." The book closes with a very optimistic article on the "Prospect of Imaginative Literature."

While the work is a work on literature, the serious object of Mr. Alden has been to trace the connection between literature and life, the former as expressive of the most recent trend of speculation and emotion, which has demanded an almost new language. Those who are familiar with the graces of the author's early writing, and the critical penetration of his thought, will recognize that in this book Mr. Alden has put the best part of himself as a writer and editor, and will be grateful that the fugitive leaves of a monthly have been so skilfully gathered together and interwoven in one volume.

Bailey, H. C. Colonel Greatheart. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 472. Indianapolis. Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Brent, Rt. Rev. Charles H. Leadership. The William Belden Noble Lectures, delivered at Sanders Theatre, Harvard University, December, 1907. 12mo, pp. 259. New York. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 net.

Brown, Abbie Farwell. Fresh Posies: Rhymes to Read and Pieces to Speak. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 199. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Butler, Ellis Parker. That Pup. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 61. New York: The McClure Co.

Chesterton, Gilbert K. Orthodoxy. 12mo, pp. 299. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50 net.

Craddock, Charles Egbert. The Fair Mississippian. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 428. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Crawford, F. Marion. The Diva's Ruby: A Sequel to "Primadonna" and "Fair Margaret." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 430. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Crawford, Mary Caroline. St. Botolph's Town: An Account of Old Boston in Colonial Days. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 365. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Davies, Randall, and **Hunt,** Cecil. Stories of the English Artists, from Vandyck to Turner. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.

MARGHERITE, DOWAGER QUEEN OF ITALY, WEARING HER FAMOUS PEARLS.

It was the custom of her husband, King Humbert, to present her with a new pearl on each birthday. See Dr. Kunz's book on the pearl, noticed elsewhere.

Debs, Eugene V. His Life, Writings, and Speeches, and a Department of Appreciations. Girard, Kansas: Office of the Appeal to Reason.

This large octavo contains a biography of Mr. Debs extending to seventy-six pages, illustrated with portraits of members of his family and pictures of his birthplace and present home in Terre Haute, Ind., to which are added papers and speeches by Mr. Debs.

Doyle, Arthur Conan. Round the Fire Stories. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: The McClure Co.

Dutton, Maude Barrows. The Tortoise and the Geese, and Other Fables of Bidpai. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 124. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Frank, Henry. The Mastery of Mind in the Making of a Man. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 234. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

Frenssen, Gustav. Translated from the original with the consent of the author by Margaret May Ward. Peter Moor's Journey to Southeast Africa. 12mo, pp. 244. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The misfortunes of the Germans in Southwest Africa have formed a sad chapter in the military history of the past few years, and must continue to do so for some years to come. The present narrative is the account of a young soldier's part in the dreary campaign. It is written by one who took the words from Peter Moor's lips, and while it is evidently authentic, the want of names, of dates and geographical data makes it rather obscure. We do gather from it that war against the blacks, often one hundred times as numerous as the little German army, was a very terrible and utterly inglorious struggle. The following incident speaks for itself:

"What plan had the enemy in mind? Here we lay in the dark night, four hundred men, worn out, and half dead with thirst; and in front of us and all around us a savage, furious people numbering sixty thousand. We knew and heard nothing of the other German divisions. Perhaps they had been slaughtered, and sixty thousand were now collecting themselves to fall upon us. Through the quiet night we heard in the distance the lowing of enormous herds of thirsty cattle, and a dull, confused sound like the movement of a whole people. To the east there was a gigantic glow of fire. I lay stretched at full length, with my gun ready, and cheered my utterly exhausted comrades to keep awake."

The translator is correct in thinking there is nothing "of the glory and glamour of battle" in such incidents. She has certainly well translated a little, simple tale for the purpose of showing "the hardships and horrors and the unnecessary cruelty" of war.

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Furness, Horace Howard, Jr. A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. The Tragedy of Richard III., with the Landing of Earle Richmond and the Battell of Bosworth Field. 8vo, pp. xii.–641. Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott Co. $5 net.

Continuing the memorable work of his father, whose full name he bears, Mr. Furness here presents one of those plays of Shakespeare which are the most familiar of all to readers because of their frequent presentation on the stage. The material for the work has been brought together with the same extraordinary thoroughness which has been observed for more than a generation in the earlier volumes, of which there have been fourteen. The play itself, with the foot-notes, takes up about two-thirds of the pages, the remainder being an appendix, in which are printed quotations from many writers dealing with the text of the play; the sources of the plot; the character of Richard; English and German criticisms of the play; Cibber's version; stage history of the play, etc.

Few of Shakespeare's works, as Mr. Furness points out, have come down to us in so large a number of sources whence the text for modern readers may be drawn. Of the quartos, "stolne and surreptitious," no fewer than six appeared before the folio of 1623. The differences in the texts as presented in these several quartos presents to the editor "one of the gravest problems in the whole range of Shakespearian literature." Mr. Furness's plan has been to print the first folio text "with all the accuracy at my command," incorporating with it, and designating by asterisks, "the additions of the quartos whereof the omissions and transpositions are duly recorded in the textual notes." He believes that his volume, altho "a text of shreds and patches," has at least the merit of omitting nothing which we have any reason to believe was Shakespeare's own composition.

Gaige, Roscoe Crosby, and **Harcourt,** Alfred. Books and Reading. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50 net.

Gay, Maude Clark. Paths Crossing: A Romance of the Plains. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 268. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Graham, Harry. A Group of Scottish Women. 8vo. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50.

What will strike the reader most, perhaps, in turning over the pages of this volume is the fact that it is neither a problem nor a theory book. It is a simple picture-gallery. The author does not pretend to exhibit women as competing with men in the activities of life, but rather as the elements in social and political activity which give variety and inspiration to the careers which they have been destined to share. Of course there have been heroines in Scottish history from Catherine Glover, Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," to the faithful companion of Perkin Warbeck, Catherine Gordon, "The White Rose of Scotland," who clung to him through every reverse of fortune; to Lady Grizel Cochrane, who turned highwaywoman in order to rob the royal mail of her husband's death-warrant, and Helen Walker, immortalized by Scott as Jeannie Deans, and Helen of Kirkcomel, who saved her lover's life at the expense of her own.

But there are figures presented in Mr. Graham's gallery of women which are principally conspicuous for their interesting originality, sterling sincerity, and defiance of conventionality in the most artificial of periods. Take, for instance, Catherine Duchess of Queensberry, the correspondent of Swift and the *bête noir* of Horace Walpole. Lady Kitty, when she married Charles Douglas, third duke of Queensberry, was one of the reigning toasts of the day and was as lovely as her mother, whom Prior has immortalized as Myra in his "Judgment of Paris." But it appears that her eccentricities were as great as her beauty, and it was rumored that she had once worn the strait-jacket. Horace Walpole in one of his letters wrote, "Thank God! the Thames is between me and the Duchess of Queensberry." He then relates how she once rushed post-haste to Parion's Green, bearing, as she said, most important news to Lady Sophia Thomas. "What is it?" asks that lady. "Why," replied the duchess, "take a couple of beefsteaks, clap them together as if they were for a dumpling, and eat them with pepper and salt. The best thing you ever tasted; I couldn't help coming to tell you." Walpole was perhaps justified in his comment, "Such a course of folly makes me sick."

The duchess was the delight of Gay and Swift, the latter of whom she taught not to put his knife in his mouth when he dined. At the age of seventy she remained young in heart and would drive ten miles to a party. Walpole declares that at the coronation of George III. she still "looked well in her milk-white locks," and that "her affectation that day was to do nothing preposterous." Her real character, however, and the power she exercised over men like Pitt, are to be understood in a great measure from a passage in one of her letters, in which she says, "If anybody has done me an injury they have hurt themselves more than me. If they give me an ill name (unless they have my help) I shall not deserve it. If fools shun my company it is because I am not like them; if people wish me ill, I will be well and handsome, wise and happy, and everything except a day younger than I am, and that is a fancy I never saw becoming to man or woman, so it can not excite envy."

That she was handsome is proved by the portrait reproduced in Mr. Graham's fascinating work, which is illustrated by fourteen other portraits of exceptional artistic and historic value.

Hall, S. Roland. How to Get a Position and How to Keep it. With special hints to Various Classes of Applicants. 18mo, pp. vi.–140. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents net.

Mr. Hall writes mainly for the beginner seeking work, the occupations he has in mind ranging from office clerk to reporter; from salesman to superintendent; from watchman to cashier; from machinist to trained nurse, etc. His book is the outcome of large experience in assisting young people who have come into touch with correspondence schools. He is constant in his efforts to disabuse the young mind of many foolish notions as to the value of influence and the likelihood that promotion will come except to such as have earned the right to it. The volume is conveniently divided into chapters, and contains forms of letters, advertisements, etc.

Hancock, Albert Elmer. John Keats: A Literary Biography. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi.–234. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

Henderson, C. Hanford. The Lighted Lamp; A Novel. 12mo, pp. 417. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Hix, Melvin. First Year in United States History. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix.–172. New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. 40 cents.

Hix, Melvin. First Year in United States History—Book Two. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. 40 cents.

Hodgdon, Jeannette Rector. A First Course in American History. 2 books. Book I.: Discoveries, Explorers, and Colonists. Book II.: The National Period. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 290, 339. Boston: D. C. Heath Co. 65 cents a book.

Hofman, Josef. Piano Playing: A Little Book of Simple Suggestions. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 69. New York: The McClure Co. 75 cents net.

Holland, Clive. From the North Foreland to Penzance. 8vo, pp. 334. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50.

This work may be roughly described as a marine itinerary from the mouth of the Thames south and west to Land's End. It describes all the maritime towns worth mentioning between these two points and summarizes all the rich historical associations and personal reminiscences that cling to those spots which have been so rich as scenes of adventure, of great doings, and

THE LIBRARY OF HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, JR., THE SHAKESPEARE SCHOLAR OF PHILADELPHIA.

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of gallantry in the sea history of England from the landing of Julius Cæsar to the last yacht-race at Cowes. The writer is a well-known author whose books for boys are popular, but he has taken up the present task as very serious work in which he has exhibited not only a fine instinct for scenery, wide literary and historical learning, but a profound sympathy with amphibious life of the harbor, the fishing-village, and even the smuggler's cave. He has succeeded in giving the reader much more than merely guide-book information such as is to be found in Cowper's "Sailing Tours." He has dwelt especially, and dwelt in glowing and fascinating language, on the picturesque side of places at which the bark of his narrative touches, and will rouse in the reader an interest in the story and romance of England's south shore. This is the shore that has faced the coast of what once was considered Albion's "hereditary foe." No *entente cordiale* can abate the prominence this line of white cliffs must take in history. Here was the scene of all the terror and excitement which attended the outgoing of battle-fleets, the incoming of victorious galleons and privateers. When we are led to Portsmouth we are reminded that only once did the greatness of England's naval station suffer eclipse. It had become glorified when it witnessed the repulse of the Spanish Armada, but when the Dutch swept the Channel, during the reign of the luxurious Charles II., it declined for a while. The height of its naval importance is still signalized by the presence in its harbor of Nelson's flagship the *Victory*.

It is impossible for us to follow the writer in detail through his work. It is worth while noticing that as each place mentioned is viewed from a naval or at least maritime point of view, so all of the thirty colored illustrations are taken from the sea. Of the talent exhibited in these drawings it is not necessary to speak. They are truly artistic and they strike us as full of sympathy for the picturesque features of white cliffs, shingly shore, and granite headland which they bring so vividly before the eyes. Their printing is exceptionally excellent, and they furnish a fitting comment to the text.

Home, Gordon. Along the Rivieras of France and Italy. *Illustrated.* 8vo, pp. xii.–328. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3 net.

Hubbard, Mrs. Leonidas. A Woman's Way through Unknown Labrador. 8vo, pp. 305. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50.

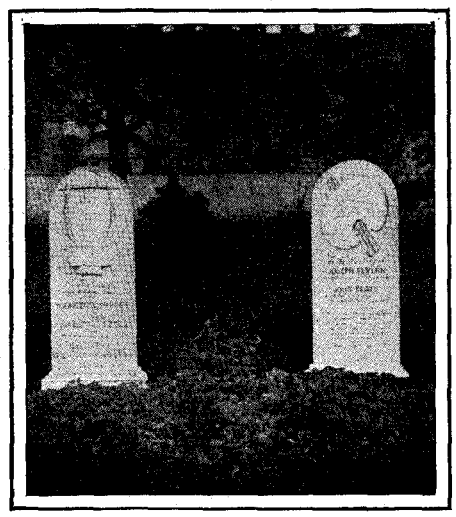
Mrs. Hubbard, in writing the present volume in order to complete her husband's unfinished work as an explorer, has included the greater part of his diary, to which is added her own and George Elson's account of their last few days together. The fine map which is appended gives the results of these explorations and of the discoveries, geographical and otherwise, which have received the recognition of geographical authorities both in America and Europe. The book is naturally of the highest interest. The daring of a woman who would travel through the dreariest of subarctic regions adds a romance to the story which is extremely well told. The Montagnais and the Eskimos whom she met on her course interested her deeply. The wild Ungava district, the journey by land and water, the final completion of the route, are described with great vividness. There it was she came across the lichen, dry, black, leaflike, clinging to smooth boulders, which the natives, in the extremity of their hunger, scraped off and boiled to make broth. Then there were those Labrador mosquitoes—the most voracious in the world. Labrador as described by Mrs. Hubbard is almost worse than the arctic circle, excepting that an occasional caribou or a partridge relieves the monotony of preserved food, and the verdure and warmth of summer recall the delights of more southern points on the continent. Here is a very characteristic Labrador landscape:

"The air was clear as crystal, and the water, and the greenwood, the hills and mountains with lines and patches of white upon them, the sky with its big, soft clouds, made such a combination as I had never seen except in Labrador." And this was in July, with snow still in sight.

In the great exploits of the world there is always an element of pathos, said the Latin poet. Lady Franklin sent a ship to search for the relief of her lost husband. Mrs. Hubbard went in person to carry out the exploration of Northwest River, which her husband had died in trying to accomplish. Her success in carrying out his design is chronicled in a volume which will be read with all the more interest in that it chronicles the faith and constancy of a wife who found the "Vision" which her husband had set before him on his lonely journey.

Hulbert, Archer Butler. The Niagara River. 8vo, pp. 320. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

The rivers of Europe have been celebrated by many writers. The rivers of the North American continent have long remained unsung and uncelebrated. The publishers of the book before us are doing wisely in issuing a series of beautiful monographs on the great streams and torrents of our country. Mr. Hulbert's book is illustrated with some seventy delightful views. The great commercial importance of Niagara Falls, and still greater developments promised in the near future, have led this author to deal first with the river as we find it at present, beautiful and sublime as a feature of natural scenery, but most practically valuable as a mighty power yoked to the wheels of human machinery and turned into an industrial instrument. In this department of his work the writer has condensed within the limits of six chapters an immense mass of facts and figures. The last of these six chapters ends with a description of the many feats performed by Niagara cranks, who have danced across the river on a tight rope or dashed down the cataract in barrels or other receptacles. It is possible that the historical readers will take most interest in such chapters as deal with "The Old Niagara Frontier," a tract embracing all the gorgeous stretch of territory south of lakes Ontario and Erie, and comprizing in part the homes and hunting-grounds of the Six Nations, the most important Indian confederacy of the continent, and known to the French under the common name of Iroquois. We are next given a brief but vivid sketch of the greatest explorer in the annals of America, La Salle (1678), and his successors down to De Nouville, whose period closed with the rise of English influence along the lakes and among the savage Iroquois. "The Hero of Upper Canada," General Isaac Brock, is given his full meed of praise, and the last chapter relates the founding of York, the present Toronto. It is in every respect an entertaining as well as an informing work, at once popular and scientific.



THE GRAVES OF KEATS AND SEVERN IN THE PROTESTANT CEMETERY AT ROME.

Keats's grave is the one at the right of the picture. On the tombstone are the famous words, "Here lies one whose name was writ in water." See Hancock's new iife of Keats noticed last week.

Hume, Martin. Two English Queens and Philip. 8vo, pp. 498. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

At one time history was sacrificed to literature, and the annals of a country or of a campaign were treated merely as a string of data in which a writer might find a field for his imagination and the exhibition of his skill as a stylist. Looked at in this way, Gibbon is no more authentic than Herodotus. Notorious as Macaulay was for his Whig perversions of fact, he was even more notorious for the way in which he allowed his rhetoric to run away with him when he delineated the character of a man or the proportions of an event. That has all been changed. Readers of history demand fact first of all. Now the genuine historical student is well aware that fact is stranger, if not more interesting, than fiction, tho it requires much more labor to arrive at. The new school of historians, however, have sometimes run the risk of being dry, of marshaling their facts without a due sense of proportion. The particular attraction of Mr. Martin Hume's historical work lies in his dramatic power, his skill in weaving a succint, vivid, and rapid narrative. He is picturesque without running to exaggeration, and his familiarity with the records, relics, and monuments of the sixteenth century in Western Europe is complete and under perfect control.

This present volume contains a most clear and reliable narrative of that period in English history when the struggle between

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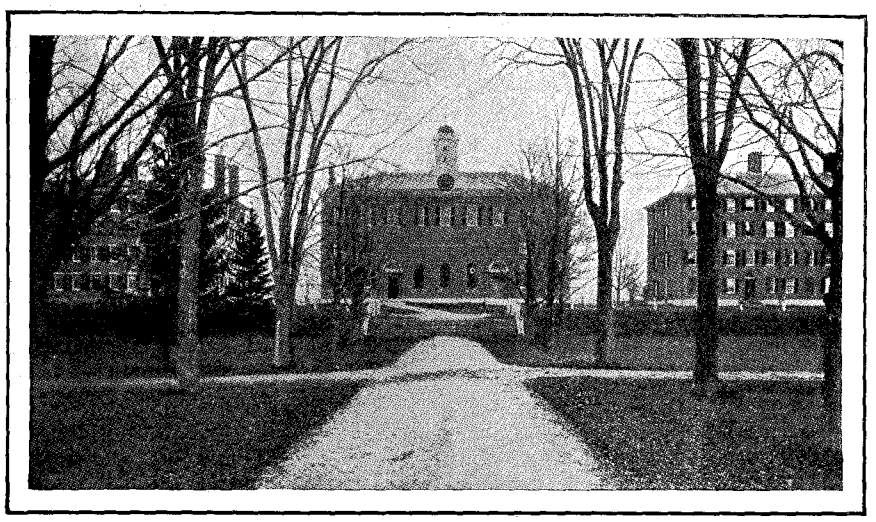

THE SEMINARY BUILDINGS AT ANDOVER IN 1870.

See Sarah Stuart Robbins's "Old Andover Days," reviewed October 24.

the Reformed faith and Catholicism was complicated by political intrigues and schemes which ended in Spain's standing up as the actual antagonist of England in arms as well as in theological controversy. Mr Hume tells of Mary Stuart's marriage with Philip and of the incidents which led to that marriage; the events that followed Mary's death, including Elizabeth's refusal of Philip and the advance of the Invincible Armada, with whose defeat this volume ends. In the following masterly terms this catastrophe is summarized by Mr. Hume, which must recall Cervera's complaint over the condition of his fleet when he sailed from Cadiz, for history repeats itself:

"With plentiful prayers, and the blessings of Churchmen, with abundant copies of Father Parson's allocutions to his countrymen on the blessings of Spanish rule, and Cardinal Allen's exhortations in favor of the old faith, the Armada sailed. The victuals were scanty and bad, the water was putrid, the craft overcrowded and fever-haunted; the admiral was faint-hearted and prophesied disaster; but the crank ships, with strained spars and gaping seams, tho they looked so brave and loomed so high, sailed out of Corunna on the 12th July, 1588, doomed beforehand to disaster which only a miracle from on high could avert from them. . . . A week's running fight up the Channel, and one hopeless battle at bay struck the first irreparable blow at the fable of Philip's irresistible power, and the prestige that still clung around the name of the Emperor and his son."

The above quotation will give the reader an idea of how this author understands that history has climaxes to which preceding events lead in the certainty of inevitable law. Philip as husband of an English princess, Philip as rejected suitor of an English queen, Philip as the would-be conqueror of England, such is the sequence. After thirty years of diplomacy, in which he attempted to win England to his side, without yielding an inch on his part, Philip tried force, was defeated, and Spain set out on that transition of decadence which ended in the battle of Manila Bay.

Hurlbut, Rev. Jesse Lyman (Edited by). Sunday Half Hours with Great Preachers: The Greatest Sermons by the Greatest Preachers of the Christian Faith in all Ages: A Sermon for Every Sunday in the Year. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi.–681. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $1.50.

Jackson, Gabrielle E. The Dawn of Womanhood. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: Fleming H. Revell & Co. $1.25 net.

Mrs. Jackson has heretofore been known best as the author of successful stories for the young. She has here produced a book of more serious purpose. It comprizes nearly twenty chapters on topics of immediate concern in character-building for girls coming into womanhood. The essays are sane and wholesome, every one of them just what one should have expected from the author of "The Three Graces" and "Danise and Ned Toodler."

Keays, H. A. Mitchell. I and My True Love. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 353. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Knowles, Robert E. The Web of Time. 12mo, pp. 415. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

Kunz, George Frederick, and **Stevenson,** Charles Hugh. The Book of the Pearl. Folio, pp. 548. New York: The Century Company. $12.50.

"The richest merchandise of all—and the most sovereigne commoditie throughout the whole world," says Pliny, according to the quaint translation of Philemon Holland, "are these pearles." Yet it is certainly to be questioned whether this "sovereigne commoditie" has ever before been described and memorialized so completely as in this splendid work. It is the production of two men who have unique qualifications for their undertaking. Dr. Kunz is gem specialist and adviser to the greatest jewelry house in this country, and Dr. Stevenson is an official on the fisheries branch of the United States Government. They are, of course, scarcely to be called pioneers in an untrodden field. Pearls have occupied the attention of explorers, writers, kings, and philosophers for many thousands of years. Pliny in the first century A.D. wrote a great deal that was true, and much more that was imaginary, about pearls. Peter Martyr, one of the first writers of American history in the sixteenth century, made much of the subject of pearls. Specialists on pearls have treated of them in German, English, Italian, and French.

In the voluminous bibliography appended to the present volume are hundreds of works, ancient and modern, about this oceanic and river "gem of purest ray serene." To understand how thoroughly

(*Continued on page 676.*)

QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND. PHILIP II. OF SPAIN. QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND.

See Martin Hume's "Two English Queens and Philip," noticed elsewhere.

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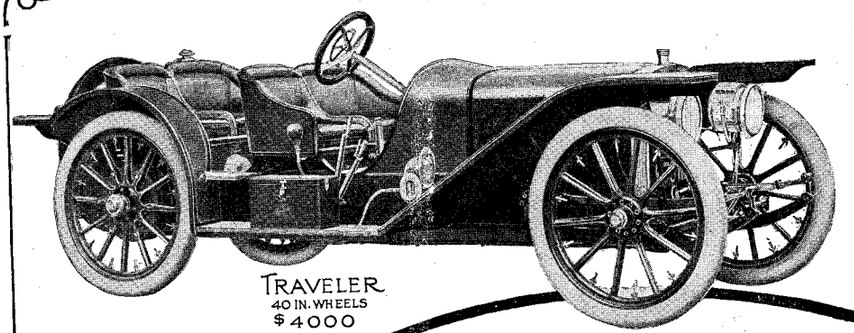
WHEELBASE—Tourist chassis, 124 inches. Roadster chassis, 110 inches. Traveler, 122 inches. Tread, 56 inches.
EQUIPMENT—Two gas lamps, two oil lamps, oil tail lamp. French horn. Tool kit.



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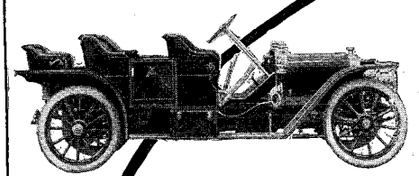
40 IN. WHEELS
$4000

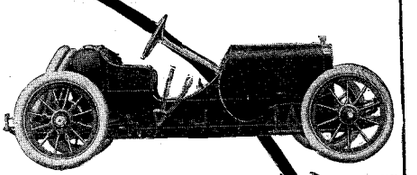
THE AMERICAN

You have never ridden in a car—we are weighing our words—which got under way with the lightning-like swiftness of the American.

You have never ridden in a car—no matter what its rating—which gave you the same sensation of having under complete control a tremendous piece of living mechanism.



WAYFARER
$3750



SPEEDSTER
$5000

While other cars are passing thru the preparatory period—trembling and grinding and getting ready to get under power—the American is off and away with the speed of the wind.

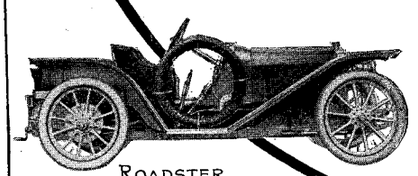
This is primarily due to the fact that the dominant note in the construction of the American is a perfect flood of instantaneously obedient power in comparison with which the average car is feeble and impotent. It is due in an almost equal degree to the absolutely straight line drive which is only one result of the unique underslung frame.

Just as it is impossible to describe in words the effects upon you of an exquisite painting, a piece of music, or some splendid engineering achievement—so it is impossible for us to tell you precisely the difference in sensation which you will experience in driving the American.

But it is there—distinct and unmistakable—the moment that magnificent rush of power is set free.

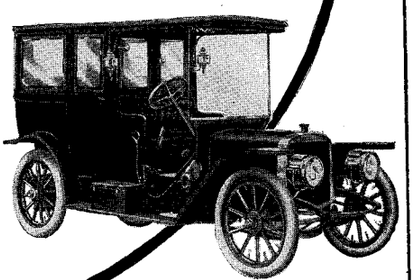
Understand us distinctly—we are urging comparison with cars of the greatest eminence—that our first message is to those who own such cars, or to those who will have no car which does not excel in whatsoever company it finds itself.

The American, in the aristocracy of motordom, will demonstrate its mastery beyond doubt or quibble. With so strong a statement confronting you, are you not anxious for a demonstration?

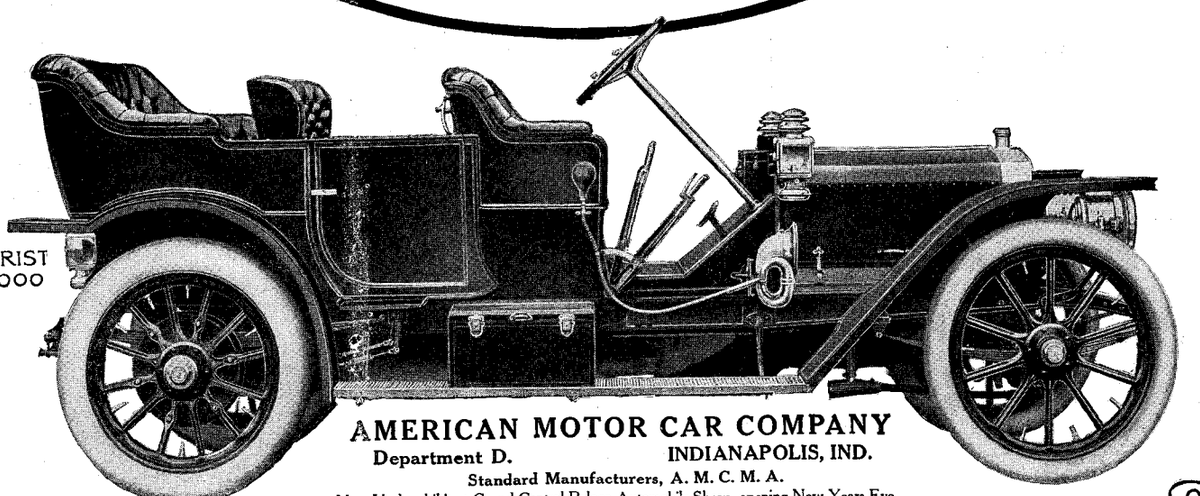


ROADSTER
$3750

Write for the 1909 literature which describes, among other things, the superb Traveler with its 40-inch wheels, the Speedster, the Roadster, the Gadabout, the Wayfarer, the Touring Car, the underslung frame and a score of distinctive details.



LIMOUSINE
$5000



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Elastic, perfect-fitting, durable—and feels so comfortable. You can get genuine "Porosknit" *only* with *this label* in it.

For Sale Everywhere

For Men { 50c ea. $1.00 Shirts and Drawers 25c ea. Union Suits 50c. } For Boys

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4 Washington Street Amsterdam, N. Y.

No more holes in your stockings

You can wear stockings of the thinnest and most delicate fabrics without having the toes poke through—no more irksome darning.

Togards

prevent it by protecting the toes of the stockings. They are made from soft, strong yarn, and fit snugly and comfortably over the forepart of the bare feet.

Light and sanitary. Absorb all natural moisture and are easily washed.

Natural color—not dyed—in sizes for men, women and children.

10c a pair; 3 pairs 25c; 12 pairs $1. Sold only in sealed wax envelopes.

If your dealer hasn't *Togards*, we will send them to you prepaid on receipt of price, and size of shoe.

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Dealers, write for prices.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 674*)

authorities have been consulted in the compilation of "The Book of the Pearl" the reader may turn to the first chapter and read the highly interesting article on "Pearls among the Ancients," in which the pearl as an ornament is traced from the day of the Ramayana to that of Stilicho. After a chapter on medieval and modern use of pearls as an ornament, we come to a scientific discussion of the origin of pearls. Pliny, in Dr. Holland's translation, on this point says, "the fruit of oysters are the pearles, better or worse, great or small, according to the quality and quantitie of the dew which they received," etc. This fancy is embodied in Tom Moore's lines:

> And precious the tear as that rain from the sky
> Which turns into pearls as it falls into the sea.

Dr. Kunz shows that the pearl is really a symptom of disease, and tells us "the pearl is not a product of health associated with undisturbed conditions, but results from a derangement in the normal state of the mollusk. Unable to resist, to rid itself of the opposing evil, it exercises the power given it by a beneficent Creator and converts the pain into perfection, the grief into glory."

These are the words of an enthusiast, and such the author of this volume proves himself to be as he unfolds the structure and forms of pearls. Pearls have no pedigree. They spring spontaneously from the surface of the shell, and "the humble mollusks, like the five wise virgins with prepared lamps, keep their gems perfect in beauty and luster at all times." The geographical range within which pearls are found is coextensive with the four continents. The river pearl is abundant in the United States, while the coasts of Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama are richly strewn with pearl-oysters. Most interesting is the chapter on "Pearl-Culture and Pearl-Farming," which were evidently practised by the Arabs of the Red Sea in the third century, if we may believe the biographer of Apollonius Tyana, Philostratus the Greek rhetorician. This pearl culture still goes on in the Gulf of California. If the pearl is a disease it may be contagious or infectious. In 1877 Dr. Dennys, curator of the Raffles Museum at Singapore, told us that many pearls were to be found in oysters brought in contact with pearls. "One gentleman had 120 small pearls in addition to the five breeding-ones with which the experiment had started twenty years before, and during the whole period the box had not been molested." In spite of many other instances quoted, Dr. Kunz concludes that "the scientific objections to the possibility of pearls breeding can not be overcome." A vein of rich fable and folklore is worked by this author when he deals with the "Mystical and Medicinal Properties of Pearls." We can cite here only his quotation from the Veda of the Atharvans: "Born of the wind, the atmosphere, the lightning and the light, may this pearl shell, born of gold, protect us from straits."

A Delicious Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

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Pearls are divided into twelve classes by the Orientals according to their size and conformation. A chapter on "Treatment and Care of Pearls" will remind the reader of Disraeli's saying that "pearls, like beautiful girls, must from time to time be exposed to the sun and air." Naturally "Pearls for Ornament and Decoration" is treated of at considerable length. The author has seen most or all the royal pearls of Europe, and describes at length the "jacinth work of subtlest jewelry" in which they are employed as gems. He comes to the conclusion that pearls were never so expensive or so popular as they are at present. To quote his words: "The present value of pearls—which has increased enormously since 1893—is due to the extended market and increased wealth and fashions in Western countries rather than to diminished fisheries. The Oriental demand still consumes the bulk of the Persian and Indian output, and the vast increase in wealth among the middle classes in America, Europe, and elsewhere has increased the demand tenfold over that of a century ago. While women no longer appear ornamented from head to foot as in the sixteenth century, pearls are in the highest fashion, and the woman of rank and wealth usually prizes first among her jewels her necklace of pearls."

Most of the world's greatest pearl-wearers from Isabella de Valois to Mrs. George J. Gould are represented decked with their jewels in full-page portraits. Indeed, there are over 100 illustrations and five maps of pearling regions to add to the attractions and completeness of a work which must be pronounced as fascinating as it is learned and authoritative.

Laughlin, Clara E. The Lady in Gray: A Story of the Steps by which We Climb. 12mo, pp. 60. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 50 cents net.

Le Bon, Dr. Gustave. The Evolution of Forces. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv.–388. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

NICK-NAMED

But Doesn't Object in the Least.

A young lady from Troy was nick-named "Grape-Nuts" but she has been so greatly benefited by this world-famed food that she did not object to the sobriquet given her by friends. She writes:—

"From over-work my health failed me last summer and I feared for the future. Nearly everyone I knew had something to recommend, and I tried them all without benefit.

"A cousin, however, was persistent in recommending Grape-Nuts, because of the really wonderful good the food had been to her. Finally she sent me a package and to please her I commenced to eat it.

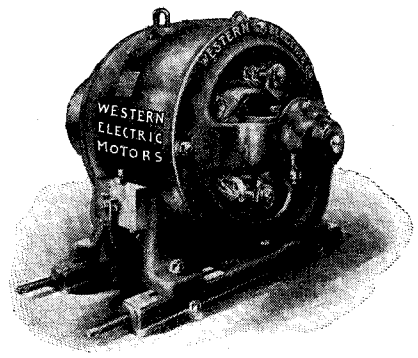
"Almost from the very start my strength began to improve, and soon I began to gain in weight. After about five months eating Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper daily, I became well again.

"My appearance improved so much my friends wondered and asked the reason. I told them it was Grape-Nuts and nothing else. I have talked so much about the benefits to be derived from this food that they have nick-named me "Grape-Nuts," but I don't object in the least. This food has certainly proved a great blessing to me." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Western Electric Motors for Manufacturer and Merchant



Western Electric Motors are made in over 200 different sizes, speeds and voltages—from 1-12 H. P. up.

Operate:

- **Manufacturing Machinery of all kinds.**
- **Machine Tools of all kinds.**
- **Bottlers' Machinery.**
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- **Elevating and Conveying Machinery.**
- **Air, Vacuum and Water Pumps.**
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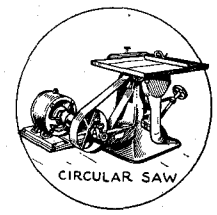
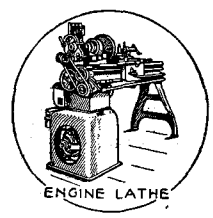
- **Refrigerating Machines.**
- **Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Machines.**
- **Coffee Grinders and Roasters.**
- **Adding, Addressing and Office Printing Machines, etc., etc.**





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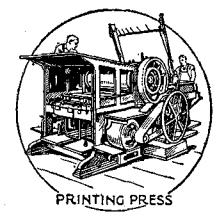
Save 25 to 40 Per Cent.

of power expense over old-style belt and shafting transmission. They do away with waste of power through operating shafting, loose wheels and idle machinery, and from the slipping of belts on pulleys. They also eliminate the dangers of accident attendant upon the use of shafts and belts. They permit quick and accurate speed variation by the operator of a machine, adapting the speed to the particular requirements of the job in work, and they maintain the speed desired. Western Electric Motor Drive means increased production with decreased operating expense.

Send for our booklets, No. 6009 "Save 25-40% of Your Power Expense" and No. 6012 "How to Increase Your Factory Productiveness"—free on request.



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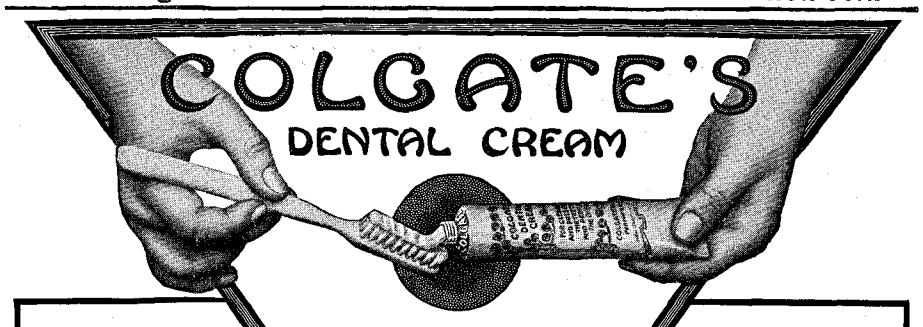

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DELICIOUS in flavor, leaving the mouth delightfully cool and refreshed. Cleanses antiseptically and thoroughly without scratching. More convenient, more efficient and less wasteful than powder or liquid.

GET acquainted through the convenience of the ribbon. Make friends through the superiority of the cream.

A generous sample will be mailed you if you send a 2-cent stamp.

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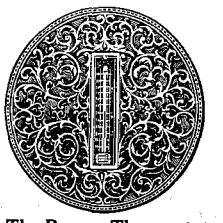
Save ¼ on Coal Bills

Attach a Powers Heat Regulator to your furnace or boiler. Its action is automatic. It needs no attention—has no wires, no batteries.

Silently and surely—night and day—it regulates the draft so you don't waste an ounce of coal.

Keeps Your Rooms at 70 Degrees



The Powers Thermostat

No sudden changes — no variation whatever. Simply set the indicator at the temperature you want. The Regulator does all the rest.

Prevents the colds that result from varying heat.

Sent on 60 days' trial. No cost if not satisfactory. Write today for our book—then judge what this invention means to you. Address Powers Regulator Co., 37 Dearborn St., Chicago, or 113 Fifth Ave., New York.

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You may have every convenience of a city water supply in your country home and farm buildings—plenty of water delivered anywhere under strong pressure by installing the **Kewanee System of Water Supply**

No elevated tank to leak, freeze or collapse. No attic tank to freeze, leak or overflow. Tank is located in cellar or buried in the ground and water is delivered by air pressure. Complete plants are furnished, including tank, pump and all. No charge is made for engineering service. Satisfactory results guaranteed. The cost is from $75.00 for small outfit, and up, according to the requirements.

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Prevents Colds, Grippe, Pneumonia and insures good health by keeping the air moist where steam or hot water heat is used.

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It hangs on back of any radiator, out of sight. Saves your furniture, piano, pictures, etc., from shrinking or the finish cracking. The Savo is recognized as the best air moistener made.

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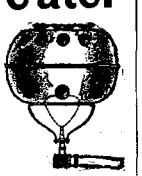
Dealers—Our offer will interest you.

The Giant Heater

On Lamp



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applied to central-draught lamp, gas jet (open flame or mantle burner), artificial or natural gas, will heat any ordinary room comfortably in zero weather, giving **Heat and Light at no Additional Cost.** No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless, thoroughly circulates and purifies the air. Easily applied and ornamental. *Just the thing for sick room, bath, bedroom, den or office.*

Send for booklet and testimonials. Price complete, carriage prepaid,
Polished Brass, $1.50; Nickel Plated, 2.00
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned in 10 days.
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KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY
Makes delicious foods for everybody.
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"I am so pleased with your Flour that I am recommending it to all my patients, especially to those suffering from nervous prostration, liver and kidney affections. I think it the finest article of food for invalids I know of." Y. L., M. D., LL. D., Detroit, Mich.

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feeds the skin and cellular tissues, giving a complexion of child-like purity; banishes redness, roughness, tan and sunburn, quickly heals chapped hands, face and lips. Its purifying and emollient properties make the skin exquisitely soft, smooth, white, and in its natural healthy condition. A fragrant, enjoyable toilet necessity of felicitous combination, appearance and quality, giving pleasing results and rare satisfaction. Ask for it, and take no substitute. There is nothing "just as good." Artistic booklet and generous sized sample bottle free by mail. Address

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Lucas, E. V. Over Bemerton's: An Easy-going Chronicle. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Lucas, E. V. (Editor). The Ladies' Pageant. 16mo, pp. xvi.–371. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Major, Charles. Uncle Tom Andy Billy: A Story of Bears and Indian Treasure. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mason, Caroline Atwater. The Binding of the Strong. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

Matthews, Franklin. With the Battle Fleet: Cruise of the Sixteen Battleships of the United States Atlantic Fleet from Hampton Roads to the Golden Gate, December, 1907–May, 1908. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

Moore, N. Hudson. Delftware: Dutch and English. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 78. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1 net.

Perry, Bliss. Park-Street Papers. 12mo, pp. 276. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Reichel, Willy. An Occultist's Travels. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1 net.

Repplier, Agnes. A Happy Half-Century. 12mo, pp. 249. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

Reynolds, Victor. Stories of the Flemish and Dutch Artists from the Time of the Van Eycks to the End of the Seventeenth Century. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.

Robertson, A. T. A Short Grammar of the Greek New Testament: For Students Familiar with the Elements of Greek. 12mo, pp. xxix.–240. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50 net.

Rothschild, Alonzo. Lincoln: Master of Men. A Study in Character. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 531. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Sanders, Lloyd. The Holland House Circle. 8vo, pp. 384. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The old seventeenth-century house near Kensington Garden, built in Tudor style of architecture and inhabited in turn by Cromwell, Pitt, William Penn, and Macaulay, has had its history over and over again related. In this present work especial attention has been paid to those men of literary and political eminence who from time to time gathered in its library with Henry Fox, Lord Holland as their host and the witty and brilliant Lady Holland as his supporter. The guests who there assembled from 1799 to 1840 included almost every politician, scientist, or author of eminence. Perhaps Holland House was the last scene of an English literary salon, for the ruling spirit was always Lady Holland and those of her own sex who shared her tastes. The present volume is full of description and anecdote concerning this brilliant circle in which the tongue, sometimes tart, of the hostess is allowed full play. In the library at Holland House might be seen Greville and Sydney Smith, Macaulay and Brougham, with the lesser lights of poetry and fiction, Moore and Rogers and their contemporaries. The present work is illustrated with many portraits as well as with views and a plan of the house, and an interesting picture of the famous library itself, with a group of people among whom Lord and Lady Holland are distinguishable. The text has been carefully compiled and forms a fitting tribute to the man of whom even the bitter Brougham acknowledged the engaging social qualities; of whom Sydney

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Smith declared that "there never existed in any human being a better heart," while Greville has mentioned his "imperturbable temper, unflagging vivacity and spirit, his inexhaustible fund of anecdote, his sprightly wit and universal toleration."

Stone, Alfred Holt. Studies in the American Race Problem. With an introduction and three papers by Walter F. Willcox. 12mo, pp. xxii.-555. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2 net.

Tappan, Eva March. The Chaucer Story Book. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 215. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Tyler, John M. Man in the Light of Evolution. 12mo, pp. 230. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

Wagnalls, Mabel. The Palace of Danger: A Story of La Pompadour. Illustrated by John Ward Dunsmore. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

Readers of Miss Wagnalls's story will be imprest by its fidelity to historical conditions. It is obvious that the author has read widely in the histories and memoirs that recount the glory and shame of the reign of the Fifteenth Louis.

This impression will be obtained, however, by reading between the lines. The author seems nowhere to have been oppprest by the weight of her historical knowledge. In other words, the story does not smell of the lamp. It rather comes to the reader as a direct and spontaneous creation. The heroine, Destine, is a delightful little creature, and the picture of the Pompadour furnishes a magnificent contrast by which the child's innocence and brightness are kept to the forefront of the scene. The illustrations bring to mind with clearness and precision the manners and customs of the period. Had stories as good as this continued to be written, the interest in historical fiction would still be as keen to-day as it was several years ago.

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Coffee at Bottom of Trouble.

It takes some people a long time to find out that coffee is hurting them.

But when once the fact is clear, most people try to keep away from the thing which is followed by ever increasing detriment to the heart, stomach and nerves.

"Until two years ago I was a heavy coffee drinker," writes an Ill. stockman, "and had been all my life. I am now 56 years old.

"About three years ago I began to have nervous spells and could not sleep nights, was bothered by indigestion, bloating, and gas on my stomach affected my heart.

"I spent lots of money doctoring—one doctor told me I had chronic catarrh of the stomach; another that I had heart disease and was liable to die at any time. They all dieted me until I was nearly starved but I seemed to get worse instead of better.

"Having heard of the good Postum had done for nervous people, I discarded coffee altogether and began to use Postum regularly. I soon got better and now, after nearly two years, I can truthfully say I am sound and well.

"I sleep well at night, do not have the nervous spells and am not bothered with indigestion or palpitation. I weigh 32 pounds more than when I began Postum, and am better every way than I ever was while drinking coffee. I can't say too much in praise of Postum, as I am sure it saved my life." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE true luxury—the real convenience—the genuine comfort—of having hot water whenever you want it, wherever you want it, and as much as you want of it, is brought to you in the simplest, most economical form in the

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Automatic Gas

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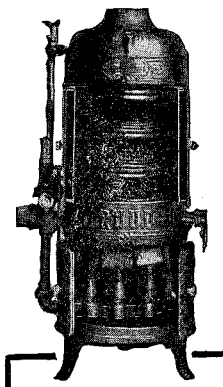
With this unique appliance, the mere turn of a faucet—in kitchen, bathroom or laundry—brings an inexhaustible stream of clean, fresh, hot water—without waiting, without trouble of any kind—simply a turn of the faucet. It does away with the unsightly range boiler.

Easy to connect in your basement to pipes already installed. Uses either natural or artificial gas.



Stands in the basement out of sight—out of the way—needs no attention

The Ruud Heater is entirely automatic. It governs the flow of gas with a precision that is remarkable, and even regulates the temperature of the water, thus insuring a maximum quantity of hot water with a minimum amount of fuel.

You almost forget you have it, so faithful, safe and dependable is its service—truly a complement to the household; a masterpiece of mechanical simplicity and effectiveness.

The Ruud is the modern water heater for modern homes. There are several in daily use in your neighborhood. Write for names; also handsome descriptive booklet.

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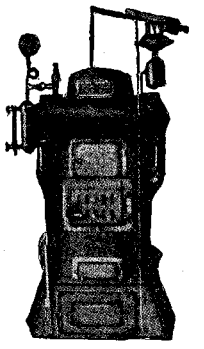

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Going Some!

Among the entries for the Garden City Sweepstakes at the Vanderbilt Motor Parkway, was a hitherto unknown car, called the Sharp Arrow.

Just before the race, the owner of the car, who drove it himself, called the Michelin Tire representative to look at his tires.

"You see," said he, "I have four Michelin Tires on, three of them are new but I have used the fourth tire on roads. Is it good enough for the race?"

The Michelin man looked the tire over, felt it, examined it.

"Sure!" said he, "that tire's all right."

After the race commenced a man came into the Michelin control.

"I'm one of the Sharp Arrow men," said he; "those tires are holding up well. Fine tires Michelins."

"Yes!" we admitted, "they are."

"That Michelin tire on the near front wheel," he said, "has done 6000 miles on roads."

"What?" said the Michelin man. "Why didn't you tell me that before the race?"

"Well, you said the tire was all right," said the Sharp Arrow man.

"Yes, but you can't expect a tire that has done 6000 miles on roads to stand up under a pace like this."

But it did.

And Sharp Arrow—the dark horse—the unknown—won the race hands down—covered 188 miles in 199 minutes—practically 60 miles an hour.

And over the line—safe and sound—came the three new Michelin tires—and the fourth—that had done 6000 miles on the road before it did 188 miles on a track at 60 miles an hour speed.

Still in use on the car.

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CURRENT POETRY

The Lady Senbtes.

By Georgia Wood Pangborn.

The tomb of the Lady Senbtes
Was open to wind and sun;
She had slept—God knows!—three thousand years
And the sleep of her dust was done.

And I said, "Pray pardon us, Lady,
If our insolence does you wrong,"
And I said, "*It is not permitted*
That the dead sleep over long.

"Stand forth in your withered garments,
The wrappings about your face,
For to-day is asking with pick and spade
Of yesterday's name and race."

Then out of her infinite slumber
She stirred with a dim surprize,
And up from the ancient resin and myrrh
Her voice came, drowsily wise:

"Who speaks of life?" said Senbtes.
"Life was the stars in the sky,
And Life was the solemn lotus flower
And the old Nile sweeping by:

"Life—was Love, I remember,
And a thing that they called Hate;
I forget in this underground peace and dust. . . .
You said it was growing late?

"Late?" said the Lady Senbtes—
"When nothing's to hope or fear
Then late and early are both the same
Is the lesson we learn down here.

"And you are as old as I am
And I am as young as you. . . .
Old?" said the Lady Senbtes—
"But Osiris is aging, too.

"Yet breath and blood have a virtue
And two you may think upon—
And one is the chance to be very kind:
And one, to look long at the sun."

—*Scribner's Magazine* (November).

A Contemporary Portrait.

By Goya el Menor.

The editors of *The American* insert the following note after the title in their table of contents: "Some will recognize this portrait instantly; others won't. Like all portraits, some will think it a poor likeness, some will think it brings out too strongly certain traits, others will think it perfect. It goes without saying that we think it altogether unusual, or else we should not be publishing it."

In repose, grim, gaunt, cold-visaged,
Almost emitting a repulsive force;
But at will, from some hidden reservoir within,
Flooding the face with pleasantness,
And for a moment washing out
The indomitable wrinkles;
Then relapsing into skinny granite;
A replica of Justinian in yellow marble,
Or reincarnation of the Borgias' sire!

—*The American Magazine* (November).

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Use Pears,' sweet maid' there all the secret lies."

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SHEAR WIT

A Present-day Necessity.—STATIONER—"Typewriter ribbons? Yes, sir, we have all kinds. What particular brand do you wish?"

PRIVATE SECRETARY (of trust magnate)—"Have you any that—er—when you use 'em, you know, the—the writing will fade away entirely in a few days?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Not So Wonderful.—"My grandfather," said the new neighbor, who was making a duty call, "was a great portrait-painter. With one stroke he could change a smiling face into a sad one."

"Huh!" exclaimed small Johnny, who happened to be in the parlor. "Our teacher can do that.—*Chicago News.*

A Worthy Desire.—An ambitious young Chicagoan recently called upon a publisher of novels in that city, to whom he imparted confidentially the information that he had decided to "write a book," and that he would be pleased to afford the publisher the chance to bring it out.

"May I venture to inquire as to the nature of the book you propose to write?" asked the publisher, very politely.

"Oh," came in an offhand way from the aspirant for fame, "I think of doing something on the line of 'Les Misérables,' only livelier, you know!"—*Lippincott's.*

Matrimonial Catechism.

What is marriage?

Marriage is an institution for the blind.

Why do some people never marry?

Because they do not believe in divorce.

When a man thinks seriously of marriage, what happens?

He remains single.

Should a man marry a girl for her money?

No. But he should not let her be an old maid just because she's rich.

When a girl refers to a "sad courtship," what does she mean?

She means that the man got away.

Is an engagement as good as a marriage?

It's better.

In selecting a husband, why does a girl prefer a fat man?

Because a fat man finds it hard to stoop to anything low.

When asking papa, how should a young man act?

He should face papa manfully and never give him a chance at his back.

When the minister says, "Do you take this woman for better or for worse?" what does he mean?

The bridegroom's people construe it one way, and the bride's family interpret it another. It is very sad.

When a man says he can manage his wife, what does he mean?

He means he can make her do anything she wants to.

When a child is smart and good, to whose family is it due?

To its mother's.

When a child is bad and stupid, to whose family is it due?

We refuse to answer.

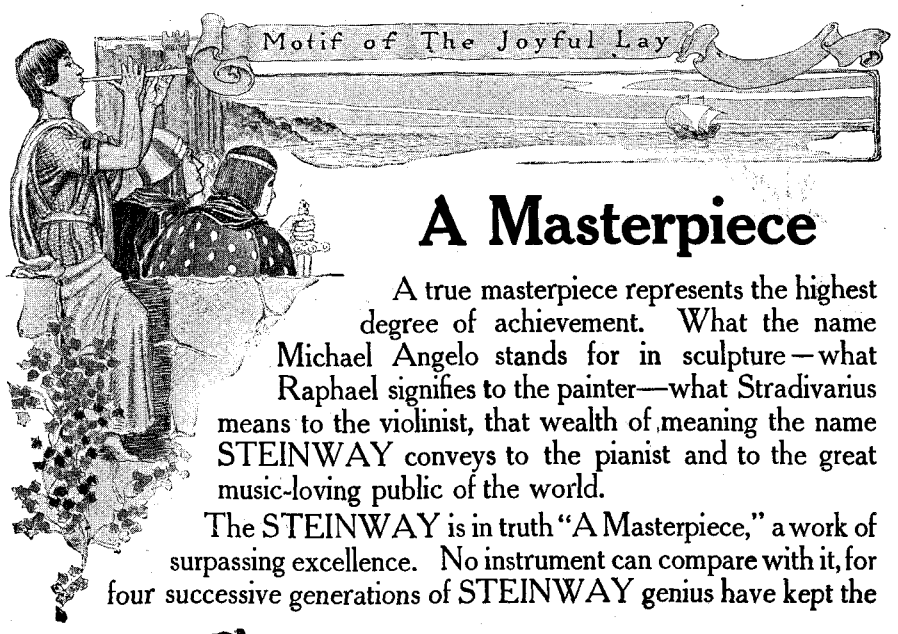
Is it possible for a married man to be a fool without knowing it?

Not if his wife is alive.—*United Presbyterian.*

He Knew.—TEACHER—"Yes, children, when the war broke out, all the able-bodied men who could leave their families enlisted in the army. Now, can any of you tell me what motives took them to the front?"

BRIGHT BOY (triumphantly)—"Locomotives."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Mourner.—The minister had just been giving the class a lesson on the Prodigal Son. At the finish, to test what attention had been paid to his teaching, he asked, "Who was sorry that the Prodigal had returned?" The most forward youngster in the class breathlessly answered, "The fatted calf!"—*Home Herald.*



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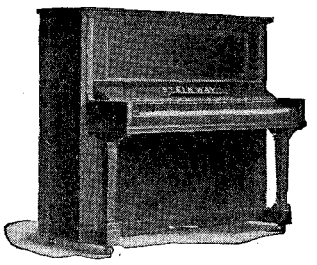

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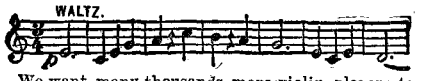

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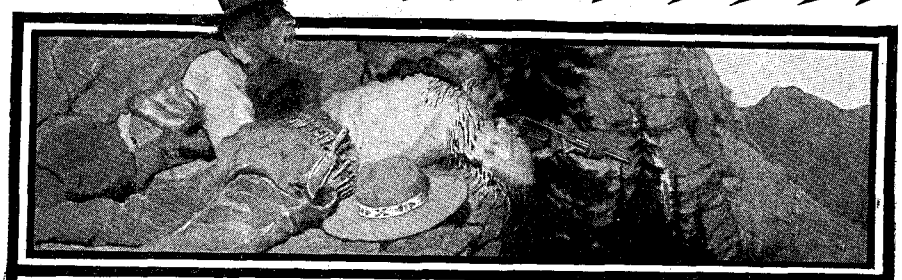

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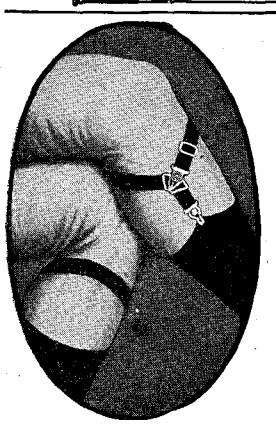

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"All kinds, sir."

"Well, put me up some trenchants and sort in a few caustics. I've a political article to write."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Choice.—LANDLADY—"Will you take tea or coffee?"

BOARDER—"Whichever you call it."—*New York Sun.*

An Early Worm, Too.—"You'll wake up some day and find yourself famous."

"Well, I dunno. I've been going out early for the morning papers for a long time now."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The ex-Presidential Yacht.—Noah surveyed the Ark.

"Think what sport Roosevelt would have by chartering this ship," he cried.

Herewith he drove the animals aboard.—*New York Sun.*

The Reason.—"Why won't you go down Mill Street?"

"Well, you see, on one side of it lives my tailor, and on the other my shoemaker, while a canal runs through the middle."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Impossible.—BRONSON—"I understand that he painted cobwebs on the ceiling so perfectly that the maid wore herself out trying to sweep them down."

JOHNSON—"There may have been such an artist, but there never was such a housemaid."—*Puck.*

Lese-majesty.—ALPINE HOTEL MANAGER (to the man who has the telescope for hire)—"The Kaiser is coming here to-morrow. Be careful to say nothing to him about the majesty of the mountains."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Sawing Wood.—SUMMER GUEST—"You call this a quiet place. Why, I hear a sawmill close by."

"No, sir, that is my husband taking a nap."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Americanized.—FLOSSIE FOOTLIGHT—"Part of the Japanese wedding-ceremony consists in the burning of the discarded toys of the bride."

WINNIE WINGS—"Horrors! You don't mean cremating her cast-off lovers, do you?"—*Chicago News.*

A Tender Reminder.—WOMAN (to her neighbor)—"What makes you cry so bitterly, my dear friend?"

NEIGHBOR—"I always weep when I hear music. My late husband used to blow the whistle at the factory."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Political Handicap.—"Why is the Hon. Thomas Rott so pessimistic of late?"

"He has a bone felon on his index finger, and it is very painful for him to point with pride."—*Puck.*

Conscientious.—An enterprising commercial traveller attempted to bribe a country merchant in Scotland with a box of cigars.

"Na, na," said the merchant, shaking his head gravely, "I canna tak' 'em; I naer dae business tha way."

"Nonsense," said the drummer, "but if you have any conscientious scruples you may pay me a shilling for the box."

"Weel, weel," said the honest shopkeeper, "I'll take two boxes."—*New York Globe.*

Candid.—When the minister, who was a bachelor, had been helped to Mrs. Porter's biscuits for the third time, he looked across the table at Rhoda, staring at him with round, wondering eyes. "I don't often have such a good supper as this, my dear," he said in his most propitiatory tone, and Rhoda dimpled. "We don't always," she said in her clear little voice. "I'm awful glad you came."—*Universalist Leader.*

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A Necessity.—"Humph! Him? He'd run before he'd fight me!"

"I guess he'd have to."—*Houston Post.*

A Dullard.—Woman Beggar (who has been refused alms on the ground of "no change")—"If you'll give the silver to the child, lidy, she'll bring yer chinge. She won't run away wiv it, pore innercent, she ain't got the sense!"—*Punch.*

Just Vacant.—"That house that you finished a few weeks ago is the biggest of the lot," said the real-estate agent. "Perhaps that's why it's so hard to find a tenant."

"Yes," answered the builder, "it's last but not leased."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Strategy.—RODRICK—"Great Scott! Has Bilkins lost his mind?"

VAN ALBERT—"I don't think so; why?"

RODRICK—"Just look at the illumination in his house. He has had every gas-jet burning all day long."

VAN ALBERT—"Oh, that's just a little scheme Bilkins has to increase his gas-bill this month. His wife is coming back to-morrow, and he told her he had been remaining at home and reading every night since she went away. If she looked at the gas-bill and found it to be only 32 cents he would be cornered for an explanation."—*Chicago Daily News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 23.—Count Zeppelin's reconstructed airship, carrying ten passengers, makes a successful flight at Friedrichshafen, showing greater speed and facility of movement than the Count's former machine.

October 24.—The American battleship fleet, escorted by Japanese warships, sails from Yokohama. President Roosevelt sends a message of thanks to the Emperor of Japan.

A heavy storm causes great damage to crops in Nicaragua, and it is feared that a number of lives have been lost.

October 25.—The Formosan Railway, 334 miles long, is formally opened.

The bubonic plague is reported to be increasing at Terceira, Azores.

October 26.—In the Parliamentary elections in the Dominion of Canada the Liberals, headed by Premier Laurier, are continued in power, but by a reduced majority.

President Castro, of Venezuela, refuses to grant the recent demands of Holland regarding the transshipment of goods at Dutch ports for Venezuela.

The Emperor of Japan, through Ambassador Takahira, sends a message of thanks to the President for the latter's message and the visit of the fleet.

October 29.—The American battleships, under command of Admiral Emory, arrive at Amoy.

Wreckage from the freighter *Yarmouth* confirms the belief that she foundered on a trip from Harwich to the Hook of Holland, and that the crew of twenty-three are lost.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

October 23.—The annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union opens in Denver.

Secretary Root refuses to grant a warrant for the extradition of Jan Pouren, the revolutionist wanted by the Russian government.

The Cleveland Municipal Traction project, which has been strenuously championed by Mayor Johnson, is defeated by a referendum vote.

October 24.—William R. Hearst reads some additional Archbold letters at Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

October 25.—Superior-Court Judges T. A. Morrison and John Henderson deny at Philadelphia any knowledge of the alleged Archbold letters read by W. R. Hearst.

An increased demand for subsidiary silver coinage is noted in Washington as an evidence of returning prosperity.

October 27.—Miss Lillian Stevens, of Portland, Me., is unanimously elected president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in convention at Denver.

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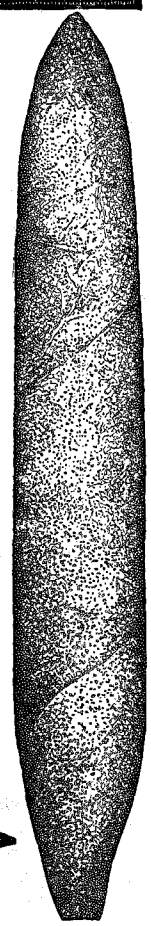

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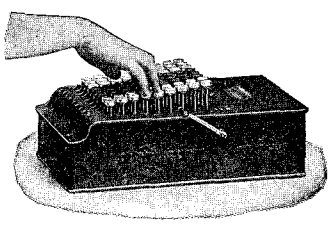

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"W. C. G.," Alton, Ill.—"What is the pronunciation and meaning of *denature?*"

"Denature" is pronounced dee-nay'chur. Its meaning is to adulterate the quality of (tea, alcohol, etc.), so as to change it completely.

"V. A. D.," New Durham, N. H.—"What are the definitions of pleonasm, redundancy, tautology, verbosity, and circumlocution?"

A "pleonasm" is the use of more words than are needed for the full expression of a thought. "Redundancy" is excess, superabundance; specifically, in law, irrelevant matter in a pleading. "Tautology" is that form of pleonasm in which the same word or idea is unnecessarily repeated. "Verbosity" is the use of more words than are necessary; in rhetoric a violation of brevity consisting in the use of circumlocution, periphrasis, paraphrase, or prolixity. "Circumlocution" is the use of many words when few would suffice, a periphrastic expression.

"A. A. J.," New York City.—A conversation over the telephone cannot correctly be termed an "interview."

"L. M. H.,"—Greeley, Colo.—"In the following sentences are the words 'us' and 'him' correct?"
(*a*) "Civilization cannot bear to think of *us* [our] evading." (*b*) "Nor is she to be satisfied by the prospect of *him* [his] conquering."

Bullions' Grammar (p. 243) says: "Rule 1.—When the present or perfect participle is used as a noun, a noun before it is put in the possessive case; as, 'that depends on the *pupil's* composing frequently.' But a pronoun in this construction must be the possessive pronoun and not the possessive case; as, "much depends on *your* composing,"etc.—not *yours*." According to this the sentences cited by our correspondent should read: "Civilization can not bear to think of *our* evading," and "Nor is she to be satisfied by the prospect of *his* conquering." However, Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 504, *et seq.*) condemns the use of the possessive and recommends that all such sentences be reconstructed. Murray, Priestley, and other grammarians maintain that the possessive form is correct. It will thus be seen that the point is still in dispute.

"R. H. M.," Denver, Colo.—"Please cite authority for the correctness of the following sentence: 'Neither the woman nor I am on trial here.'"

The verb is used in the singular according to the following rule (Bullions' English Grammar, p. 216, Rule 3):

"Two or more substantives, singular, taken separately, or one to the exclusion of the rest, have a verb in the singular; as, 'Neither James nor John attend.'" The form "am" is used according to the following rule from the same authority, same page, Rule 4: "When substantives, *taken separately*, are of different persons, the verb agrees with the one next it; as, 'James or I *am* in the wrong.'"

"E. P. W.," Portland, Me.—"(*a*) What is the pronunciation of the two plural forms of staff—*i.e.* 'staves' and 'staffs'? (*b*) Is the word 'staves' as used in the Bible the plural of staff or of stave?"

(*a*) The preferred pronunciation of the Standard Dictionary for the word "staves," the plural of "staff," is stavz ("a" as in "arm"). An allowable pronunciation is stêvz ("e" as in "they").

(*b*) In *Matt.* xxvi:55 the word staves is evidently the plural of staff and means "wood" or "timber." In I Sam. xvii:43 the word staves is the plural of staff and means a rod. In *Exod.* xxv:134 it means "bough." For further examples consult Young's "Analytical Concordance" (Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York).

"W. P. R.," Medina, O.—In the passage our correspondent quotes from Widney's "Race Life of the Aryan Peoples," in which interrogation signs are placed after expressions of doubt, which are not bona-fide questions, the punctuation is incorrect according to the following rule: "When a question is mentioned, but not put directly as a question, it loses both the quality and the sign of interrogation." (Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars.")

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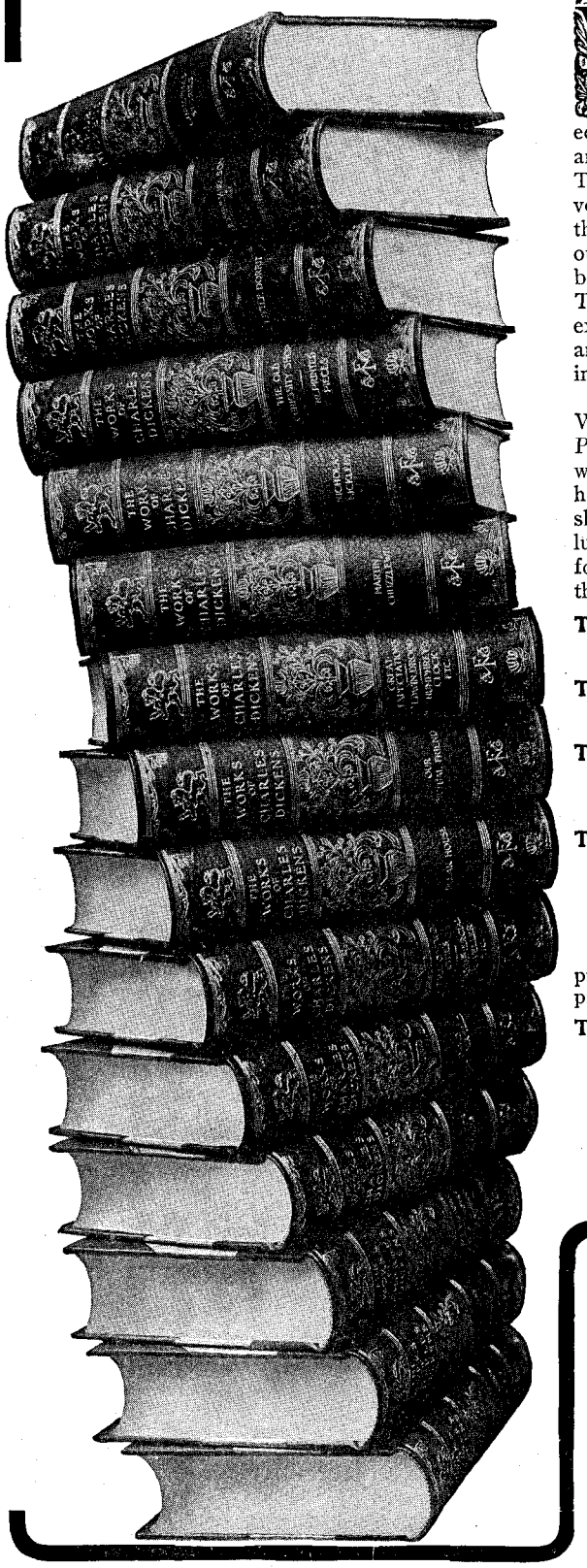

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